"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk to high easterly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,134. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

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Gen. Howard Carroll had a conference last night with the Captains of the various batteries to whom he relegated the duty of nominating officers to command the batteries to be recruited to fill the State's quota. These nominations will be forwarded to Gov. Black to-day. There was another great rush of recruits to enlist in the Two Hundred and First Regiment.

Second Lieut. William G. Trull, Jr., of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, returned to the city. He is the first wounded member of the regiment to return from Cuba. He believes that many of the men of the Seventy-first reported missing have been sent to the rear with wounded companions and have been detailed to other organizations. He does not think the actual loss of the regiment will be more than 100. He will return to the front within four or five weeks, if his wounded arm is better.

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At least nine men were killed and over twenty injured by an explosion at the Laflin-Rand powder mills at Pompton Lakes.

Michael J. Dady, a member of the Platt-Willis organization, was triumphantly reelected Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican Executive Committee last night.

Chief of Police Devery said yesterday that he did not feel called upon to assume that Gov. Black alluded to him in his message to the Legislature. Some of the local Republican leaders expressed their views on the Governor's refusal to recommend legislation dealing directly with the Police Department.

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The police have arrested William Mason, regarded as one of the most desperate criminals in the country, and three other ex-convicts who were with him.

The resignation of E. B. Dunn, local forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau, which was tendered Monday under protest, was accepted yesterday by Chief Willis L. Moore.

Counsel for William F. Doll, the bicyclist, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, requiring the Park Commissioners to show cause why they should not be enjoined from excluding Doll from wheeling on the new Harlem Speedway.

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The committeemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who have been observing the work of Customs Inspectors at the docks, will relinquish their task pending a new decision on appraisements by the Treasury Department.

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Memorial services were held for the victims of La Bourgogne.

Mrs. Freda R. Jacobson, while attempting to cross Washington Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down at the corner of Tillary Street by a trolley car and instantly killed.

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The Brooklyn Aldermen have again succeeded in defeating the sanction of the $23,000,000 bond issue.

Julien T. Davies, Jr., underwent an operation for appendicitis at the New York Hospital Monday, and is convalescent.

Five pet donkeys in Central Park have been poisoned, and a discharged employe, Robert Enis, fifteen years old, has been arrested, charged with the crime. He protests that he is innocent.

Martha Place, convicted of the murder of her stepdaughter, Mildred Place, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Aug. 29.

A resolution was introduced in council providing that street car companies shall carry no passengers who cannot be accommodated with seats, and fixing a penalty. Wall Street men protest against pushcarts and "extras."

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STEAMER FROM PUERTO RICO.

Her Passengers Say the Spanish Troops There Number Only 12,000.

The British steamer H. M. Pollock, Capt. Newman, arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico. She visited ports in the island and loaded sugar and other cargo at Arroye, Ponce, Naguabo, Mayaguez, Areibo, and Fajardo.

The passengers said that the people of the island are awaiting anxiously for the arrival of the American army of invasion, and that it will not require much fighting to overcome the enemy. The Spanish regulars number about 7,000 and the volunteers 5,000, concentrated about the capital San Juan.

When six miles off San Juan the H. M. Pollock was held up by the United States cruiser Yosemite. An officer boarded the steamer and inspected her papers, after which she was permitted to proceed.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence covers the Atlantic States, the central valleys, and the lake regions. The pressure is relatively low in the Rocky Mountain districts. A storm centre continues central over Eastern Florida, but without an increase in intensity. The barometer has risen over New England and fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperature is higher in the St. Lawrence Valley and lower in the East Gulf States and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. Brisk to high northeasterly winds, with rain, have prevailed on the Atlantic Coast, and occasional showers have occurred on the Rocky Mountain Plateau.

Rain is indicated for New England and the Atlantic States, and brisk to high northeasterly winds will prevail on the New England and the North Atlantic Coasts. The weather will continue generally fair throughout the central valleys, with slowly rising temperature, and showers are indicated for the Rocky Mountain Plateau. The temperature will be somewhat higher in the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	71	63	65
6 A. M.	72	61	66
9 A. M.	75	63	69
12 M.	78	66	73
3 P. M.	76	69	74
6 P. M.	75	70	71
9 P. M.	71	67	71
12 P. M.	71	64	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¾
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	74
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees at 6 P. M.; the minimum temperature was 61 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .67 and at 8 P. M. [illegible]

Dollars Saved—Terrific Reductions. Our great July clearing sale. The finest kind of Clothing, Hats, Furnishings almost given away. [illegible] & Co., Broadway, cor. [illegible] Stewart Building.—ADV.

SANTIAGO WILL NOT CAPITULATE

Toral Again Refuses to Accede to Shafter's Demand.

WILL RESIST TO THE LAST

City Now Invested on North and Avenues of Escape Commanded.

ATTACK BEGINS TO-DAY

Volunteers and Artillery Hurrying Forward—Trenches Flooded by Rain—Roads Almost Impassable.

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BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 12.—This morning Gen. Toral sent out a reply to Gen. Shafter's third demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter yesterday afternoon.

In his reply Gen. Toral referred to his refusal to accede to the American demand made on Sunday, and reiterated his determination to resist.

Notwithstanding this the American batteries did not open fire this morning, and the renewal of the bombardment probably will be postponed until to-morrow, (Wednesday,) when it is hoped that all of Gen. Randolph's batteries will be in position. The siege guns landed yesterday will also be brought up as soon as possible.

Torrents of rain fell last night, drowning out the boys in the trenches and making the roads almost impassable. This may delay the batteries and siege guns.

The volunteers, who are being hurried on to the front, are being located along the right centre, in the positions which have been occupied by Gen. Lawton's division, while the latter has moved forward, extending our right until it almost touches the road to Caimenes, over which Gen. Toral would have to retreat if he should now be foolhardy enough to make the attempt.

The Cubans under Gen. Calixto Garcia took Caimenes without opposition Monday night, and have intrenchments on either side of the road. The Americans are now in position to strike the enemy's force on the left flank, and roll it up, making the Spanish intrenchments north of the city untenable.

Gen. Toral, realizing the weakness of this flank, has been busy during the existence of the truce in doubling back and firing his guns in the direction from which he is threatened.

Most of Gen. Randolph's guns will be located upon the heights in the centre of Gen. Lawton's new position, which commands the town.

The First Illinois Volunteers and the District of Columbia Volunteers are now located in the trenches that were occupied last week by Gen. Chaffee's brigade.

MADRID, July 12—9 P. M.—After the Cabinet council this evening the Ministers asserted that Santiago de Cuba had again refused the American demand for surrender.

LAST SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 11.—At about noon to-day Gen. Shafter communicated by signal with Rear Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then the General sent Gen. Wheeler into the Spanish lines, under a flag of truce, with a message to Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, reciting the fact that the American ships had given complete demonstration that they could throw shells into the city and destroy it at will, that the American troops had the city practically surrounded, and that there were 18,000 Spanish and Cuban refugees starving to death at El Caney, and also pointing out that our army had no means of feeding them.

Gen. Shafter then demanded the unconditional surrender of the city, and coupled this demand with the statement that unless Gen. Toral acceded an assault upon the city both by the land and sea forces would be renewed at once.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from Gen. Toral, and then he sent a message to Gen. Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance that he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid Government, and that he would send his final answer as soon as he could receive instructions from Madrid.

It was then late in the afternoon, and Gen. Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and be prepared to resume the attack at any moment.

No other answer had been received from Gen. Toral up to 6 o'clock this evening.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Speedy Capture Expected to Follow Failure to Surrender—Fear that Spaniards May Try to Escape.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—This has been a night of anxious waiting both at the White House and at the War Department. Information from Gen. Shafter has been momentarily expected, but up to 1:15 o'clock this morning not a word of official news has been received.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson, who had been in conference with the President during the greater part of the night, left the White House for their homes. They said that absolutely not a line of official information had been received to-night from Santiago.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin left the War Department about 1 o'clock.

Secretary Alger to-day expressed the opinion that failure by Gen. Toral to surrender Santiago would be followed by the speedy capture of the city and Spanish Army. The other Cabinet Ministers shared his belief, but were sanguine that the enemy would not take the risks of a general assault.

The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter, dated yesterday, was received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin at 9:30 this morning:

"It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering proposition for surrendering, now that I have town surrounded on the north. Lines were completed at 5 P. M. by Gen. Ludlow right down to the bay. The line is rather thin, but will have it strengthened in the morning by Gen. Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters.

"Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn.

"Expect to have two of the new batteries in position to-morrow.

"Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but not entirely successful. "SHAFTER."

A report from Gen. Miles, also received to-day, indicated that he had found unexpected physical difficulties to contend with, and he is apparently greatly pleased with the progress made by the army under the conditions prevailing.

There was an absence to-day of the concern that has been manifested lest the force at Santiago is insufficient to restrain the Spanish Army if it should be ordered to attempt to break the American lines. When the possibility of aggressive action was discussed the tendency of army officers was to scout it as not possible. The Spanish Army has not yet evinced the first inclination to attack. The policy from the beginning of hostilities, to simply await attack and make a brief impulsive resistance, has been so uniformly the war policy of the Spaniards as to lead to the impression that they entirely lack anything like the energy to initiate movements or to sustain a conflict at a point, even when it is strengthened by fortifications.

Fear the Spaniards May Have Bolted.

Not a few army men and civilians questioned Gen. Corbin as to whether the Spanish are not simply maintaining a courageous but feeble front in order to restrain and delay pursuit of the main body of the army, which some military men are inclined to think have escaped from the city and from the danger of capture by falling back toward Manzanillo.

Gen. Ludlow's command at the extreme right is reported to have been extended toward the northwest so as to surround the city. So far as is known, the only force between the Spaniards and the city on the west side except the troops of Gen. Ludlow are those of the Cubans. Some assistance is expected from them, but further information will be awaited as to their stability and subjection to orders before an estimate of their co-operation as an effective fighting force is ventured upon.

Gen. Corbin was not disposed to believe that the Spaniards had begun to leave. Shafter, he thought, was in the way of learning of a Spanish movement to the rear very promptly through the constant arrivals within the American lines of refugees from Santiago, their movements having been almost unobstructed by the forces of the Spanish commander.

As the President continues to ask for information, and does not fail to ask if it is possible the Spanish have escaped toward Manzanillo, or even toward Holguin, on the northwest, some ground for anticipating such a movement has been supplied, and the report that 500 cavalry had left Gen. Toral was referred to as indicating a movement that would later be made by the enemy in force.

Suspicions of Ordnance Officers.

Ordnance officers have noticed the fact referred to in some Santiago dispatches that the replies to the firing of the United States troops was in volleys of small arms only. The pelting of batteries brought early the answers of Mausers, no ordnance being used.

This silence on the part of the most powerful guns supposed to be in the hands of the Spanish troops excites among the artillery officers the belief that much of the artillery has been taken away, that all is to be removed if it can be taken away without provoking a general assault, and that renewals of truce will afford the Spanish just the additional time they need in order to be able to transfer all their guns to a new position.

These criticisms, say the officers who are closely observing the developments at Santiago, do not take into account the fact that Gen. Shafter is on the ground, anxious as anybody can be in Washington to prevent the escape of the Spaniards, and trained to devise means to prevent such an escape if it is undertaken.

Reticent About New Preparations.

Under criticism the War Department is becoming less communicative about preparations for new work than it has been since the army moved to Cuba. Spain, it is suggested by Gen. Corbin, is not yet lacking interest in our movements. Whether her forces in Cuba and elsewhere be large or small, advance information will permit the commanders of those forces to adopt the best possible means to hold off attack, and for that reason Gen. Corbin has adopted the rule of refusing to say anything about things to be done.

"I will tell you all I know and can about anything that has happened," he said to an inquirer to-day, "but about contemplated expeditions, or movements of troops and transports that can be of use to Spain, I will tell you nothing. That is not information that the public must have."

MILES IN COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A persistent effort is being made in quarters conspicuously close to the Secretary of War to belittle the significance of Gen. Miles's presence at Santiago, and to deny that he is there in the exercise of the full and proper functions of the General commanding the army.

The local newspapers, which draw their inspiration direct from the Secretary, say that Gen. Miles will "remain at Santiago in an advisory capacity, even though he is the superior officer of Gen. Shafter," and that "Gen. Miles has not taken and will not take charge of the operations now being conducted against Santiago. Whatever credit," they continue, "is to be derived from the capture of that town, if it results from the prosecution of the present plan of operations by Gen. Shafter, will redound to that officer, for Gen. Miles has expressly declared that he does not assume the conduct of these operations."

These utterances are accepted as being Secretary Alger's view of Gen. Miles's status. In view of the fact that the Secretary did all he could to prevent Gen. Miles from going to Cuba, it is not considered surprising that he should make a special effort to minimize the meaning and importance of his presence there. The Secretary of War has all along shown a keen desire to preserve the glory of the Santiago campaign for Gen. Shafter, who is a Michigan man and the personal choice of the Secretary, and the pains he is taking to let the public know that Gen. Miles is not to have a commanding part in the performance provokes less comment than it might have done under other circumstances.

Being the superior of Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger must be supposed to know what his authority at Santiago is. According to the law, and the opinion of military experts here, Gen. Miles must be in command at Santiago unless the President has by special orders made him subordinate for the time to Gen. Shafter. Section 122 of the Articles of War is as follows:

"If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia by commission, there on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful for the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President according to the nature of the case."

According to this, unless the President has given orders to the contrary, Gen. Miles would necessarily take command when he arrives where the army is, he being superior in rank to Gen. Shafter. Either Miles must command Shafter or Shafter must command Miles. Nobody who knows Gen. Miles believes for a moment that he went to Santiago with a secret order in his pocket making him subordinate to Gen. Shafter while there. If he did not do that he must be in command. There can be no such thing as his remaining there in an "advisory capacity."

Gen. Shafter will retain his place as Major General commanding the Fifth Army Corps. He will not be superseded or overruled. But he will necessarily be second in command to Miles and subject to orders from him. Before leaving Washington Gen. Miles said distinctly that he was going to the front to take command of the army.

He laughed at the idea of the General commanding the army visiting it as a sightseer goes to a fair. He recognized that the only thing that would prevent his being in command when he got to Santiago was an order from the President relieving him from command of the army. Had he received that order he would not have gone to Santiago at all.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Enemy Driven from Blockhouses and Escape Cut Off—Dummy Guns Found in the Trenches.

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SIBONEY, July 11—7 P. M.—A concerted movement has been made by the United States Army and Navy against the City of Santiago de Cuba during the past twenty-four hours, which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city.

When the fire opened from the American lines after the conclusion of the armistice yesterday our men were in a much better position. Capron's and Hines's batteries were posted on the heights on the left of the line and in the rear of Bates's line. The Hotchkiss, Gatling, and dynamite guns occupied a crest on the right centre, and on the extreme right Best's and Grimes's batteries were posted, in the centre of Lawton's division.

Our right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, the Sixth and Sixteenth regulars, and the Seventy-first New York, which was pushed to the westward until with Garcia's line it formed an arc reaching within a quarter of a mile of Camera, which skirts the bay and forts.

The only road by which Gen. Toral could escape was thus commanded. The Spaniards might get out of the city by ferrying across the bay to the western side of the harbor, and even then they could not get into the interior without encountering American troops.

Spanish Troops Had Begun to Retreat.

Small detached bodies of Spaniards had been observed skipping out of town westward early in the morning, including one squadron of cavalry. A move was made to cut off their retreat and a land bombardment began.

A shot from the Grimes battery was followed by one of Capron's guns on the left, and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general, the Spaniards replying spiritedly; but the rifle fire on both sides soon waned, and from 5 o'clock to 6:30, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish intrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer line of the entrenchments back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spaniards were soon forced to evacute the blockhouse.

A Spanish battery on the left of the town engaged by Capron's battery fired only a few shots; but a battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun-cotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting a gun. It was the last gun shot of the afternoon and was greeted with cheers.

Two men in Gen. Kent's division were killed by a shell, and several were wounded. Sergt. JEFFERSON and Private ST. CLAIR of Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, are among the wounded.

The Fighting Yesterday.

This morning, while the warships were again bombarding Santiago, the batteries of artillery on the hills facing the city shelled the Spanish intrenchments and received but a light response.

The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire, and the Spaniards fell back. In several of the trenches our troops found dummy wooden guns. In the afternoon the Capron and Hane's batteries on the right succeeded in tearing up the emplacements for the "palm" battery, as it is called, and in plumping shells into several blockhouses, or salients, but the shots directed at the Spaniards in the reoccupied trenches did not appear to have much effect. Shrapnel was rapidly broken directly over them, yet in five minutes the trenches at every point of explosion would be alive with the enemy. They would watch for the flash of our guns and drop before the shells exploded.

Our mortar fire was directed at the Spanish bull ring, and tore up almost everything in the vicinity. It is understood that the bull ring is being used as a barracks.

Three large steamers lie in the harbor, alongside the Philadelphia Iron Company's wharf, and a small Spanish gunboat is anchored at the head of the bay. All these could be plainly seen by The Associated Press correspondent.

A Spanish deserter came to our lines this afternoon for food. He said:

"The Spaniards are as good fighters as

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN IS LOOKING FOR A NEW LEADER

No Proper Man Ready to Accept the Premiership.

SAGASTA MAY HOLD ON

He Is Reported as Anxious to Arrange for Peace.

SEES NO OTHER WAY

At the Same Time It Is Represented that He Hesitates to End the War for Fear of Internal Troubles.

LONDON, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The crisis hangs fire. The Ministers still meet in council, and the difficulties of retirement seem even greater than the difficulties of remaining in office. The Conservatives are not prepared to accept office, and it is hard to imagine a Liberal Cabinet without an undisputed Liberal leader.

"The logical conclusion is that Señor Sagasta must accept the responsibility of deciding whether or not to open peace negotiations.

"What is required is that he should make up his mind on that essential point. If he resolutely adopts a peace policy, nearly all his colleagues will support him, and for those who do not, substitutes can be found. If, on the contrary, he decides to continue the struggle, he must largely remodel the Cabinet. For the moment he appears to hesitate between the two courses, perceiving clearly, no doubt, by the light of his long experience of political life the dangers of both.

"On the one hand general public opinion seems now decidedly in favor of peace. Nearly all the influential papers recognize that the supplies in Cuba are not nearly so great as was supposed; that Puerto Rico could not long resist a formidable attack; since America has now obtained undisputed command of the sea, Spain cannot longer assist her colonies in their efforts against a powerful invader, and that she will obtain better conditions now than when her powers of resistance are completely exhausted.

"On the other hand, military circles still favor holding out, and are beginning to use very violent war language. The three chief military organs all publish articles urging resistance to the uttermost and employing against the partisans of peace terms of invective which I refrain from reproducing. If they represent faithfully the general state of feeling in the army, I can understand at least one of the reasons why Señor Sagasta hesitates to adopt a resolute peace policy.

"In the course of his long political life Sagasta has lived under all kinds of Governments—from repressive absolutism to anarchical republicanism—and he has taken an active part in more than one revolution. No man is more capable of gauging accurately the real importance of any current of public opinion, and of weighing accurately internal against external dangers. His hesitation, however, cannot continue much longer, for a majority of his colleagues insist upon some decision being taken without further delay."

SAGASTA DECLARES FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Senor Sagasta, on being asked whether a decision had been taken regarding peace, replied: 'No; but what remedy can there be but to make peace?'

"The Ministerialists assert that the regular army in Cuba does not object to a conclusion of peace, but that the 20,000 volunteers are determined to continue the war."

VIEWS OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, July 12.—The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and by the public. The Conservative papers declare Spain is prepared to accept peace, provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. But, they add, Spain would prefer war à l'outrance if the United States claims Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or an immense indemnity, which it would be impossible for Spain to pay.

The Correspondencia asserts that Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, does not disagree with the other Cabinet Ministers so seriously as generally supposed, and, in view of the gravity of the Cuban situation, it is possible he will no longer oppose peace, provided the conditions are not too onerous.

The public connects the recent conference between Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the French Ambassador here, M. Patenotre, with the report that the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has been instructed to ascertain the lightest conditions upon which peace is obtainable.

Other Spanish newspapers continue the violent anti-peace campaign.

The Ejercito Español, a Service paper, says: "If we make peace now, we deserve to be spat in the face. If Santiago falls, there still remain 180,000 Spaniards in Cuba who are determined to defend that territory."

The Correspondencia Militar, another Service paper, declares the Government must act in conformity with the wish of the army in Cuba, which, it adds, desires to continue the war.

MUST BE "HONORABLE" PEACE

PARIS, July 12.—The officials of the Spanish Embassy here communicated to the press this evening a dispatch from Madrid, declaring it came from an authoritative source. It sets forth, in substance, that although Spain is "only fighting in order to maintain her right to repel unjust aggression," she will continue the struggle "until she obtains an honorable peace, whatever sacrifices may be necessary to attain this end."

MADRID, July 12.—While the military party urges war, a large portion of the civil population is desirous of peace. It is pointed out, however, that if the United States insists upon the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the general feeling will be in favor of a continuation of the hostilities, many Spaniards believing that the situation in Cuba will enable Spain to prolong the struggle for a long time.

SPAIN EXPECTING WATSON.

Report from Gibraltar that His Squadron Is Likely to Arrive Friday.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says the American squadron is expected at Tangier about Friday.

The Madrid correspondent of The News says:

"Orders have been received by the Seville garrison to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the defense of the coast. It is believed the garrison's destination is a camp near Gibraltar. The order is much commented upon.

"The American Consuls at Gibraltar and Tangier, it is said, have bought enormous quantities of coal, and American colliers are reported to be between Cape Spaetel, on the northwest coast of Morocco, and Cape St. Vincent."

MADRID RUMOR IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 12.—A dispatch from the correspondent of the Temps at Madrid, published this afternoon, says:

"It is rumored that the Ministers have handed their resignations to Señor Sagasta, who has accepted them, and with the Queen Regent's sanction will form a new Cabinet, with Señors Gamazo, Navarro, Rodrigo, Almodovar de Rio, Montero, Rias, and Gen. Chinchilla, Marshal Martinez Campos being made Captain General of Madrid."

PEACE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The discussion of a possible peace settlement continued to-day, although it was lacking in any tangible basis, as officials, Government and diplomatic, continued to say that no overtures from Spain or any other quarter had been made.

The dispatch from Madrid published this morning detailing the series of alleged peace conditions was looked upon as a "feeler." It is said that no such proposition has gone from this Government. The alleged terms—Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, $240,000,000 war indemnity, and retention of the Philippines until the indemnity is paid—are in general line with the conjecture afloat here for some time, but Administration officials never have given this conjecture any indorsement, and if the Madrid dispatch is put forward as a "feeler" it has not proved successful in inducing the authorities to disclose their position on those terms, as a whole or separately. Each one of the propositions involves a general policy, and it is doubtful whether any such general policy has been determined toward outside possessions, severally or together.

The Spanish Cabinet crisis is looked upon by officials here as likely to bring up the direct issue whether Spain will sue for peace or continue the war to the bitter end. The idea of officials here is that the Cabinet of the next few days will be radical, either for peace or for war. If for peace the negotiations are expected to take form very soon. If for war, then the peace conjecture will be summarily disposed of, and at the same time there will be assurance of stubborn resistance.

The departure of the French Ambassador last evening takes out of town for the present every diplomatic chief likely to be interested in any foreign movement connected with the war.

POLAVIEJA'S PROPHECY.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The newspapers to-day quote long extracts from an important work on Cuba published by Gen. Polavieja, who spent twenty years there, rising from the rank of Sub-Lieutenant to be Captain General, besides filling with distinction several important civil posts, including the Governor Generalship. It is rather surprising to find from his correspondence that his political views differed radically from those of official circles in Madrid.

"At a comparatively early period Gen. Polavieja arrived at the conclusion that Cuba could not remain permanently a Spanish colony, and when this conviction ripened he wrote endless letters to private and official friends urging the necessity of making timely preparations for an amicable separation. In 1879, when Governor of Puerto Principe, he wrote Gen. Blanco, explaining that the Cubans would never abandon their efforts for independence and the United States never relax its schemes for annexation. He argued, therefore, that Spain ought to prepare to grant independence, in order to avoid being ejected violently, with loss to the national interests and stain to the national honor.

"When he became Governor General, Polavieja, perceiving the ever-growing danger of an American attack, urged the Government to build six cruisers and twenty floating batteries for the protection of the Cuban coast. His policy, in short, was to grant friendly independence as soon as possible, but so long as Spain retained the island to be strong enough to suppress insurrection and to resist foreign invasion."

New Spanish Loan.

MADRID, July 11.—The Government issued to-day a loan of 500,000,000 pesetas in Treasury bonds at 5 per cent., of which amount the Bank of Spain takes 300,000,000 pesetas.

Spanish Cruiser at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, July 12.—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz arrived here this morning, but just as the Harbormaster was about to go on board the vessel she left the harbor for an unknown destination.

The Son of Don Carlos.

LONDON, July 13.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News says: "It is asserted here that before Don Jaime, son of the Spanish pretender, joined Don Carlos at Brussels, the Russian Minister of War requested him to resign his commission in the Russian Army."

Dewey Awaits Gen. Merritt.

HONGKONG, July 13.—The British gunboat Plover, which left Manila on Sunday morning, has arrived here. She reports that at the time of leaving there was no change in the situation. Admiral Dewey was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Merritt. The insurgents were firing nightly on the Spaniards, and the blockade had finally been rendered effective.

SILENT ON NAVAL VICTORY

Secretary Long Will Not Divulge Information on Sampson-Schley Controversy.

PRIVATE MESSAGES RECEIVED

Dispute Earnestly Deprecated by Officials—Probability that Reports Will Be Made Public Promptly.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Precisely what the information is that is said to have come to the Secretary of the Navy to clear up the controversy about Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley is not ascertainable at the Navy Department. The general statement is made that Schley says he is all right and that Sampson admits that is so. Until the public is admitted to participation in the satisfaction of reading the dispatches, there will be a growing opinion that Schley was really in the fight with the Spanish cruisers and that Sampson was not.

Those who have not heard of any quarrel or any cause for enmity or envy on the part of either officer continue to search for something of the kind. Line officers here are almost without exception champions of Sampson. By some of the staff this is accounted for by the fact that the present management of the Bureau of Navigation, which protects its own selection of Sampson as the commander of the North Atlantic station, feels a sort of obligation to look out for the commanding officer in his absence.

The effort to suppress the report of the fight between the fleet and the Spanish vessels, if it has been made, would naturally excite suspicion of the reasons for it, and the probability is that the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley, and the Captains of the ships will be given out with reasonable promptness after those reports have reached Washington. According to alleged official reports that have been printed, it appears to naval officers as if each of the ships that helped to destroy the fleet of Cervera was the most important vessel in the action.

There is little doubt here that time will place the full credit where it belongs in the matter of the victory of Santiago Harbor. The absence of the Senate assures the persons interested of all the benefit that consideration can give to the dispute. Should there be an effort to promote Sampson first he must be thanked by Congress before he can be advanced more than one place, and he can be advanced only one place at a time by the retirement of an officer above him. The same course would keep Schley two numbers ahead of him. The attempt to alter their relative standing in the register must be deferred until December, unless occasion should arise meantime for an extra session of Congress.

Secretary Long has been in receipt of telegrams of a personal nature from Commodore Schley, and it is believed from Admiral Sampson as well. It is supposed they have been called forth by the newspaper controversy over the credit for the victory over the Spanish squadron, a controversy which is most earnestly deprecated by the officials of the Navy Department. Secretary Long declines to make public these cablegrams, though it is believed that they tend to demonstrate the existence of good relations between the two officers and a disposition on the part of both to be judged strictly according to the canons of naval law.

SCHLEY'S VISIT TO CERVERA.

Grateful Spaniard Threw His Arms Around His Captor When Latter Sought to Console Him.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4.—On the return of the United States cruiser Brooklyn to the blockade off Santiago de Cuba on the evening of July 3 the Iowa reported to Commodore Schley that Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish fleet, was on board. The Commodore at once went over to pay his respects.

The Spanish Admiral was quite cast down by his defeat, but preserved a dignified and courteous demeanor to Commodore Schley. He said he deeply appreciated the fact that the men of the Brooklyn had given him a cheering when it was learned that he was a prisoner on the Iowa. He replied, in response to the Commodore's remark that it was the fortune of war:

"Yes, but my career is at an end now that I've been defeated."

Commodore Schley, however, told him that such a brave deed as bringing out his squadron could be looked upon otherwise than as a most gallant feat, upon which Admiral Cervera threw his arms around the Commodore and said: "Ah, sailors always are gentlemen."

He then said he thought his dead would number probably 750, though he could not tell definitely.

He spoke of the accuracy and deadliness of the Brooklyn's fire, saying that in the early part of the action a shell from her had traversed the entire length of the gun deck, killing and wounding probably 80 men. On the Vizcaya alone there were 110 men killed. Admiral Cervera said the losses might be greater than he anticipated, for many men were below the protective deck, and when the ships were on fire it must have been difficult for them to get out.

He added that all his Captains had been killed or wounded, but later it was found that the Captain of the Cristobal Colon was saved.

Admiral Cervera also said he had no doubt that at least three of the ships would have gotten away if it had not been for the Brooklyn, the Oregon, and the Texas.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—It is not generally known that in response to the many and pathetic reports by cable to Gen. Blanco announcing the loss of his squadron, Cervera received a most harsh and unsympathetic reply, but it is said to have been the purpose in [illegible] to dissuade other Spanish commanders, military and naval, from surrendering under any conditions.

CAPT. CONCAS ALIVE BUT WOUNDED.

Officer Who Brought the Columbian Caravels Here Is on the Solace.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Sampson telegraphed to the department to-day that Capt. Concas of the Spanish Navy, who was reported to have been killed in the destruction of the Spanish squadron, is alive but wounded and on board the hospital ship Solace.

This officer is well known in the United States, having brought the Columbian caravels across the Atlantic and to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. He was very popular at the time, but lost the regard of a good many of his American admirers when, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, he delivered before the Geographical Society in Madrid a bitter diatribe directed against the personal qualities of the American people.

EULATE ON CERVERA'S DEFEAT.

Viscaya's Captain Says the Brooklyn Manœuvred Beautifully, and Her Fire Was Terrible.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6.—Through Lieutenant of Marines Thomas S. Borden, who conversed in French with the prisoner, an interview was obtained for The Associated Press with Capt. Eulate of the Spanish armored cruiser Viscaya. He said:

"The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of their guns to the cruiser Brooklyn, because it was believed that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us.

"When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line, and I saw immediately that the flagship Maria Teresa was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and the Brooklyn were just riddling her, and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire.

"The Iowa and Oregon were firing on the Oquendo, and as yet I had not been badly hit. The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to us than any other ship, and I determined to try and ram her, so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away, and I started for her. She was a good mark, with her big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get her, but she had evidently seen us, and very quickly she turned about and, making a short circle, came at our port side, so that I thought she would ram us. I moved in toward the shore to avoid her, and then I saw that the Oquendo had gone ashore also, her steam pipes evidently having been severed by a shell.

"The manoeuvre of the Brooklyn was beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at her with all our big guns, but she returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside, crashing into our superstructure, simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at one time, and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us in to shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards.

"One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it and wounding nearly all the rest. A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure, and it was then that, wounded and knowing we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach. I did not instruct the men to load the guns at all, and I don't know why they were loaded.

"We were on fire badly, and when those men who were alive started to swim for shore, the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them. The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away, for I could have eluded the Oregon, as I had a two-mile lead of her. My orders were to try and sink the Brooklyn, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible as it was."

FIGHT SEEN FROM THE ERICSSON.

Lieut. Usher Describes What He Saw as His Boat Rushed from Altares.

SANTIAGO, July 6.—Lieut. Nathaniel Usher of the torpedo boat Ericsson says of the naval battle off Santiago:

"We were with the New York at Altares when Admiral Sampson was preparing to go ashore. While there, about 9:35 o'clock, we heard the sound of firing, and the order was given to return, as it was apparent that the enemy was coming from the harbor. The New York's forward pair of engines were not coupled, so that she could not go fast. I had full steam up and could do twenty knots, so I ran ahead of the New York.

"The Brooklyn, Oregon, and Texas could be seen away in the distance, fully ten miles from the New York, covered in clouds of smoke. The first two ships seemed to be engaging the Brooklyn. The Iowa and Indiana were shooting at torpedo boats and the last ship which came out. When I got to the entrance of the harbor the forts were still fighting, but both torpedo boats had been destroyed, two cruisers were ashore, burning, and the third could be seen going ashore. I continued at full speed, believing there might be a chance to sink the fourth vessel.

"When we reached Aseradero I found that the Iowa was trying to save lives and I stopped to help her. While there the New York came up. I had up steam for twenty-four knots then and started after the Oregon and Brooklyn, where smoke could be seen in the distance over the horizon. The New York called me back, however, and left me at Aseradero and started out herself to catch up with the Brooklyn, Texas, and Oregon, then ten miles away. The New York only fired two shots."

LESSON FOR OUR NAVY.

Recommendations of the Board of Survey Which Examined the Spanish Wrecks.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Marked interest is manifested among naval experts here in the recommendations said to have been made by the board of survey from Admiral Sampson's fleet which has completed an inspection of the four Spanish cruisers beached on the coast near Santiago.

Among these recommendations, as reported in the press dispatches, are these:

That no wood should be used in the construction of battleships.

That if torpedoes are carried on fighting ships, they should be below the water line.

That the rapid-fire batteries are of supreme importance.

It is regarded as worthy of note that every one of these recommendations has been noted heretofore by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department.

As to the use of wood in the construction of warships, it has never been found practicable to build them without wood, but in the employment of wood chemically treated so as to render it fire-proof the bureau believes that the nearest approach to avoiding the dangers of combustion aboard ship has been achieved. The use of this wood has been advocated by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn since its invention, but there has been strong opposition to it in the Bureau of Construction, and in the battleships about to be let to contract the opposition resulted in a compromise by which the woodwork below the protective deck was to be fire-proof, while that above was not.

There is hardly a doubt that since the experience derived from the destruction of the Spanish cruisers, as well as that acquired from the escape of the torpedo boat Winslow from destruction at Cardenas through her fire-proof wood, all the woodwork in the new ships will be treated chemically.

Concerning the proposition to put the torpedo tubes in battleships below the water line, it is recalled that the Bureau of Construction favored doing this when the plans of the Kearsarge and Kentucky were under consideration, but the plan was voted down by the other members of the Bureau of Construction. The point was carried later on, however, and it had been decided to put the torpedo tubes of the three new battleships soon to be contracted for under water before the result of the Santiago fight emphasized the wisdom of that plan.

The importance of the secondary batteries on board warships has long been recognized by our naval constructors, and this recognition has been shown by giving the small guns on the Kearsarge and Kentucky an ample armor protection. This had never been done before, but the need of it was felt, and as an instance of what this led to in the designing of the battleships, five-inch armor protection was given the five-inch guns. The experience of the Spanish gunners who were driven from their places by the aim of projectiles from the secondary batteries of the American ships shows, it is argued, the wisdom of this added protection, and it is not doubted that in all future designs for fighting ships the small guns will be guarded just as carefully and effectually as the larger ones.

Some naval constructors are inclined to look upon the destruction of the Spanish fleet as a vindication of the contention for eight-inch guns as the maximum armament. It is pointed out that the Board of Survey's investigation shows that only one or two of the twelve and thirteen inch shells took effect on the Spanish ships, and that the main destruction was wrought by the eight and six inch guns and the secondary rapid-fire batteries. This would seem to be, from the evidence at hand, proof of the greater effectiveness of the lighter guns.

Hope the Colon Can Be Saved.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Sampson has cabled to the department that he believes the wrecking plant which is now on its way down to Santiago to endeavor to save some of the Spanish ships, is sufficient for the purpose, so far as the question of mere capacity is concerned. The naval officers are particularly desirous that the Cristobal Colon shall be saved and placed on the American naval list under the Anglicised name of Christopher Columbus.

Dyspepsia

Requires for cure careful attention to diet, and the gentle but positive stomach-toning, digestion-promoting, appetite-giving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The "magic touch" of this medicine in cases of dyspepsia has often excited wonder, praise and gratitude. If you or your friends suffer from dyspepsia, we earnestly recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

IN HONOR OF SCHLEY.

The People of His Native Town Celebrate His Victory.

FREDERICK, Md., July 12.—An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and his brilliant victory at Santiago was held in this city to-night. The Commodore was born here in 1840, and many of those who participated in to-night's celebration were life-long friends of the naval hero.

After a procession in which several thousand people took part, a mass meeting was held in Court House Square. Hon. James McSherry, Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, presided and addressed the assemblage. Hon. John E. R. Wood of Frederick and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, also delivered patriotic addresses. Resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm congratulating Commodore Schley upon his splendid victory. These were signed by the city officials, engrossed, and forwarded to "The Vice Admiral of the United States Navy."

PUERTO RICO SHORT OF FOOD.

British Ship's Captain Says Inhabitants of the Island Are on the Verge of Starvation.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 12.—Capt. McKenna of the British brig Ethel, who arrived here to-day from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, for orders, tells of great destitution at San Juan and other places and a deep interest among the inhabitants of the island in the progress of the war, which, it is believed, is to free the people from Spanish tyranny.

Capt. McKenna stated that he left Arecibo June 21. At that time reports from all parts of Puerto Rico indicated a condition among the natives bordering on starvation. At Arecibo flour was selling at $19 a barrel, salt fish at 30 cents a pound, and other provisions at a price so high that none but the wealthy could get them. It was reported that a large French steamer had a big cargo of provisions at San Juan, and the news was received with cheers and blessings. Capt. McKenna said that while he was at Arecibo he fed on an average fifty persons a day.

"I always carry three months' rations," he said, "but I have hardly enough now to last me to the next port."

Several American and British newspapers reached Capt. McKenna while he lay at Arecibo, and he states that the natives actually fought each other to get possession of them, so eager were they to learn of the progress of the war. All classes are praying for a speedy settlement of hostilities, and the majority express sympathy with the United States, whose efforts they believe will result in bringing them relief from the irksome rule of Spain.

QUARANTINE AT GUANTANAMO.

Yellow Fever in the Town and Neighboring Localities—Communication with Cubans Cut Off.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Caimanera, Guantanamo, and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine.

Hereafter no communication will be allowed with the north side of the bay, and no one will be permitted to land from vessels entering the harbor here without a special permit from the commanding officer.

This may result in considerable inconvenience to the newspaper dispatch boats.

It has cut off communication with the insurgent forces around Guantanamo, under the command of Gen. Perez and the regiment of Col. Tomas.

The rules will also be rigidly enforced at Camp McCalla, although the general health of the American marines is remarkably good.

The Spaniards in and around Caimanera have been showing great activity during the last two or three days, and their forces there have apparently been increased from Guantanamo. The boldness of the American launches in venturing up beyond the port and the presence of a large number of warships in the lower bay have evidently led the Spaniards to believe that an attack is planned at that point.

SPANISH FOURS AT 36.

LONDON, July 12.—Spanish fours opened at 36½ and closed at 36.

PARIS, July 12.—Spanish fours opened at 36, advanced to 36.05, and closed at 36.

Prices on the Bourse during the earlier part of the day were well maintained. Later there were realizations and a quiet closing. Spanish fours attracted attention owing to the persistent belief that peace between Spain and the United Sates would soon be concluded.

BERLIN, July 12.—Business was quiet and hesitating on the Boerse to-day, due to uncertainty as to the developments of the peace negotiations. Spanish fours advanced on covering purchases. Austrian securities were weak on account of the unsatisfactory reports in circulation regarding the interior affairs of Austria-Hungary. American and Canadian Pacific securities were dull.

VIENNA, July 12.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, due to the disquieting interior situation. Bank shares reacted.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—Business was inactive on the Boerse to-day. International securities were firm, especially Spanish fours and Mexicans. Speculators were inclined to sell, in view of the loss in Vienna. American securities were steady.

BARCELONA, July 12.—Spanish fours, 58.25.

MADRID, July 12.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 57.75. Gold was quoted at 72.75.

A Mutilated Body Washed Ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—The headless and armless body of a man was washed ashore late last night at Elberon. The man had on only a pair of shoes. The body is at the morgue, but there is but little chance of its being identified. There are many who believe that the body is that of the man discovered yesterday four miles off Galilee by two North Long Branch fishermen. While they were tying a rope about it a large shark appeared and completely bit off the head of the man. He appeared a second time and tore off the arms. The fishermen were frightened and made no further attempt to remove the body to the shore.

WORK AT THE ARMORIES

Gen. Carroll's Diplomatic Action Straightens Out the Artillery Muddle.

CAPTAINS SELECT NOMINEES

Rush of Recruits to Enlist in the 201st Regiment, Which Is Rapidly Filling—Gen. Tillinghast Returns to Albany.

The feeling existing among artillerymen in the National Guard against the order of the Governor in not calling on them to volunteer for service under the second call has been to some extent wiped out, at least so far as the officers are concerned, by the diplomatic action of Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery on Gov. Black's staff. This action consisted of calling together the Captains of the three batteries in New York and Brooklyn and communicating with Capt. Olmstead of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton and relegating to them the duty of nominating from among the subordinate officers in their various commands the Captains and Lieutenants whose names will be forwarded to the Governor as the officers for the new batteries.

No one understood better than Gen. Carroll the feeling likely to be aroused by the Governor's order asking him to nominate men other than the Captains of the present batteries to command the new organizations. In order to nullify any such feeling Gen. Carroll at once asked the commanding officers of the batteries to name the men for preferment, for, as Gen. Carroll said last night, there can be no jealousies when the Captains themselves name their own subordinates for promotion, it being understood that these nominations are tantamount to a commission from the Governor.

Gen. Carroll first wrote to Capt. Olmstead of the Sixth Battery in Binghamton and that officer at once forwarded his list. Last night Gen. Carroll called a conference of the other artillery officers at the Plaza Hotel, where he met them. There were present Capt. Wilson, First Lieut. Sherry and First Lieut. Dingleman of the Second Battery; Capt. Louis Wendel and First Lieut. Schmidt, of the First Battery; and Major Barbank, U. S. A. The situation was discussed at length, and Gen. Carroll has now a list of nominees made by Capts. Wendel and Wilson. He is waiting for Capt. Rasquin's list, and as soon as this is received he will forward the lot to Albany with his indorsement of the nominees.

He said that to allow Capt. Wilson to leave his battery and recruit another command would be equal to disrupting the Second Battery, as all its members would certainly flock to their former commander's standard, and he had therefore positively determined to withhold his consent to such action. Capt. Wilson took his medicine like a soldier, as did Capt. Wendel, and will work to recruit up his present command after it has been depleted by members leaving it to take service in the new batteries.

It appears that Gov. Black's intention not to allow the batteries here to go into service was communicated to Capt. Wilson some time ago, and he then asked permission to leave his command and recruit another battery for service. To this request Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast replied in a letter stating that Gov. Black, much against his own desires and inclination, had determined to keep the batteries now existing at home in deference to the expressed desire of a large number of citizens who had represented to him the necessity for keeping such an efficient arm of the service in the city in the event of riot or invasion.

"Is it not true that many members of the batteries will leave their present commands to enlist in the new ones?" was asked.

"Yes, and we want them to go. But there will be a larger percentage left than would have been had the Captains and the entire batteries been allowed to go. Those who stay behind will form a strong nucleus for the present commands, and we know that we can recruit up the batteries in a very short time. That's better than having nothing to start on. In this way the State will also keep its splendid artillery equipment, which the Government wanted just as it did the equipment of the infantry, but which it will not get. It will now have to equip its batteries itself."

Many men applied for enlistment in the proposed new service batteries at the First and Second Armories last night, but, as nothing can be done until the Governor names the recruiting officers, the names of applicants were taken down and they were told to apply again when work was started. It is thought that the two batteries here and the one in Rochester can be recruited in a week.

The recruiting officers of the various companies of the Two Hundred and First Regiment were simply overwhelmed with applicants last night, and although they are working fourteen hours a day, the Surgeons cannot begin to keep up with the rush. Four companies are now complete, and two others, G and H, began recruiting yesterday.

For the first time yesterday the recruits were fed in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, under a contract made by Col. Hurry.

Major McClintock of Brig. Gen. Smith's staff and Capt. J. E. Hunter of Newburg were at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night for the purpose of recruiting a battalion for the Two Hundred and Third Regiment. They had as a nucleus for the battalion sixty-six recruits of the Tenth Separate Company of Newburg, nine from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Separate Company of Middletown, and twenty from the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing. The men were ordered to report at the armory again to-day.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast returned to Albany at noon yesterday on an urgent call from Gov. Black, his presence being necessary to arrange important business relative to the National Guard. Gen. Tillinghast was to have attended a meeting of the State Armory Board yesterday afternoon, which was postponed on account of his absence, and he was to have visited the near-by forts to-day. It is understood that he will return to this city in about a week, when the Armory Board will hold its meeting.

IMPATIENCE AT CAMP ALGER.

All the Troops Anxious to Go to the Front.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The hardships of the soldiers' life at Camp Alger have been ameliorated somewhat by the cool weather which now prevails, making the daily drills less arduous. The men still chafe under the inactivity of camp life, and are anxious one and all to go to the front. Many of the officers, urged by their men, are making use of what influence they can bring to bear to have their regiments sent to more active fields.

The Sixth Pennsylvania especially is desirous of going to the front, and the men are willing that they should be ordered to the Philippines, Hawaii, or Cuba. To-day orders were issued for the Third Brigade, Gen. Gobin commanding, to change the location of their camp to a spot about two miles distant from their present location in order to give them more room and better water facilities. Inspector General Perry Belmont arrived to-day, and was assigned to the staff of Major Gen. Butler.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

10:20 A. M.—617 West Forty-sixth Street; Frederick Rudolph; damage, slight.

10:30 A. M.—2,697 Eighth Avenue; L. Isler; damage, $50.

12:35 P. M.—337 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Vincent Garafolo; damage, slight.

12:40 P. M.—101 Essex Street; L. Waldman; damage, slight.

2:30 P. M.—434 West Thirty-eighth Street; A. Tigmor; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—20 Marcello Avenue; Mary Young; damage, $15.

3 P. M.—115 Norfolk; unknown; damage, slight.

6:40 P. M.—1,579 Third Avenue; Henry Henckel; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—125 Mulberry Street; Josephine Maiene; damage, $1,000.

7:30 P. M.—225 East Sixty-fourth Street; John Bartlett; damage, slight.

8:30 P. M.—153 East Twenty-sixth Street; John Heiser; damage, $25.

9:10 P. M.—25 Greenwich Street; Manhattan Railway Company; damage, slight.

10:45 P. M.—137 Attorney Street; unknown; damage, $100.

11 P. M.—731 Greenwich Street; Patrick Dwyer; damage, $25.

SANTIAGO WILL NOT CAPITULATE

Continued from Page 1.

the Americans, and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we would fight forever."

Recommended for Gallantry.

Gen. Kent recommends the following officers of his division for gallantry under fire:

Major SHARP,
Major PHIL READE,
Capt. McALEXANDER,
Lieut. CARTWRIGHT,
Lieut. JOHNSON,

Volunteer Aide de Camp MONROE, who was wounded, and will be recommended for a commission.

The Yale, which brought Major Gen. Miles and his staff, also had on board an additional hospital corps, Companies A to M of the Sixth Illinois, and the Sixth Massachusetts, numbering 108 men each. The cruiser Columbia brought additional men belonging to the Sixth Illinois. Both vessels reported that all was well on board.

Ridiculous Spanish Officers.

Two ridiculous gallery plays were made by Spanish officers last night which excited amusement in the American lines. Late in the evening loud talking was heard from the first line of the Spanish intrenchments. An interpreter was called, and soon came in on a run to report that a Spanish officer was addressing his men, urging them to stand fast for the honor of Spain, as the morrow would be the last day of fighting, for the American army would be wiped out the first thing in the morning.

Faint cheering followed, much less distinct than the officer's voice. The American sharpshooters ruthlessly fired in the direction of the Spanish line, and the hero who was going to wipe out the American army made a quick dive for the trenches, from which no Spanish heroes have yet emerged.

Late yesterday afternoon, before the flag of truce came down, a group of Spanish officers galloped along the lines in bright uniforms, carrying Spanish flags, and charged near the end of our lines back and forth, in front of the flag of truce to make an elaborate display. Finally they dashed into the town out of danger, and then down came the white flag.

DEADLY WORK OF FLEET'S GUNS

OFF AGUADORES, July 11—2 P. M.—The United States Navy has had the following problem presented to it: What is the best manner of effectively bombarding a city distant four and a half miles and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest part? The problem has been satisfactorily solved. So, if the army hereafter never fired a shot and merely guarded the roads, the navy could make Santiago untenable, if, indeed, it did not totally destroy it in a few days.

Sunday and to-day the sea was calmer than usual, so the opportunity for good practice was afforded. In pursuance of Gen. Shafter's request, Commodore Schley, Rear Admiral Sampson being absent at Guantanamo, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon ranged the Brooklyn, Indiana, and Texas within 500 yards of the shore, at a point almost due south of the City of Santiago. The ships were about half a mile apart.

Result of Each Shot Signaled.

The Brooklyn opened fire with her eight-inch guns, these being the heaviest calibre used as yet by many of the ships. The army signalmen were on the beach opposite the ships, and also on the crest of a hill overlooking both the ships and the city. These men wigwagged the results of each shot, telling the gunners if the shell was aimed too high or too low or not in line.

Sunday's practice was good, but it was better to-day, when the firing was opened by the New York, which returned from Guantanamo Bay during the night.

The New York, Brooklyn, and Indiana were the ships which participated in the shelling this morning. Each shot was carefully calculated, and the wigwag signaled from the shore to the ships where each shell fell and notified the gunners if they had the proper elevation if this information was not otherwise procurable. The ships ran out their big guns on the side opposite the firing, in order to secure the desired list to port or to starboard.

About noon Gen. Shafter signaled: "Some of the shells fell in the bay and some in the city. The latter do not appear to do great damage."

Comment on this subject was changed immediately by a message saying: "The last shot struck St. Nicholas's Church, where powder was stored, blowing up the same and doing great damage."

The bombardment closed for the day at 1 P. M., at Gen. Shafter's request, as he was about to send a flag of truce into the city in order to demand its surrender for the third and last time.

Not a Gun Fired at the Ships.

The whole proceeding was businesslike in the extreme. The ordinary vocations on shipboard went on, punctuated at intervals of five minutes by the roar of the big guns, the scream of projectiles, and the echoes from the mountains in the rear of Morro Castle, plainly visible to the westward. The fort had the bombarding ships well in range, but not a gun was fired by the Spaniards.

The effect of the shells when they did hit can easily be imagined, when it is known that each of them carries 250 pounds of explosives and is traveling 925 feet per second. When such a missile lands at a distance of four and a half miles from the muzzle to the city, it occupies 22¼ seconds in its flight.

Four shells during the bombardment to-day ignited fires in different parts of the city, proving the feasibility of burning the place by using the guns of the fleet alone.

It was strange to see our soldiers repairing a locomotive on the railroad track running along the beach, while, like the strokes of a slow clock, the guns were fired and sent shells screaming over the men at work.

Death must have come to many in the city by reason of the shelling, but it is impossible to do more now than surmise as to the extent of the mortality.

SOLDIERS WATCH BOMBARDMENT.

IN CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 11.—The land forces watch with interest the bombardment from the fleet. About 8 o'clock the thunder of guns was heard to the seaward, and a dense cloud of smoke, rising over the ridge to the south, showed that the navy was at work.

Many shells from the ships burst in the northeast part of the city, which it is difficult to see from the American lines. It is impossible to say what the result was. Several burst in the centre of the town, however, with very great effect. One shell, of whose motion a good view was had from San Juan Hill, burst in a small street. When the atmosphere cleared it seemed as if the entire street had been blown out of existence. A large hole was torn in the ground and many buildings were demolished.

If a hundred other shells could be landed with similar effect they would destroy Santiago.

REINFORCEMENTS AND STORES.

TAMPA, Fla., July 12.—The steamship Lampasas sailed from here to-day for Santiago. She carried Gen. Miles's outfit, Capt. Boats and the Bureau of Military Information, and a large cargo of Red Cross and engineering supplies. Besides this, there were 125 horses for artillery use, and the Engineering Corps from the First Regiment of the District of Columbia, which has been here since that regiment left. A large number of pontoons were carried, as well as shovels, pick axes, and many other implements for the use of the engineers in road building.

The military attachés from Italy, Japan, and Germany also are on board, as are a large number of Red Cross nurses and physicians.

The Lampasas had in tow a large lighter, which will be used for unloading the transports at Santiago.

The steamer Tarpon sailed to-night with water, towing the Suwanee and the steam lighter Bessie.

The transports Stillwater and Decatur H. Miller reached Port Tampa to-day from Santiago, having discharged their cargoes. They will reload immediately.

The Mattewan and Miami reached here to-night, having been detailed at Mullet Key quarantine to be fully fumigated. These boats brought nothing save the crews, it having been agreed between the War Department and the Florida Board of Health that no more wounded shall be landed in this State. This agreement being reached, the Board of Health permitted the boats to come in after fumigation.

The Mississippi and the Mohawk, two large transports, arrived to-day and will load for Santiago. The Mississippi has a capacity for 1,000 horses.

The work of loading the Iroquois, Cherokee, and Nueces is progressing rapidly. The latter will be the first finished.

The Nueces has already loaded Batteries A, B, K, and M of the Fifth Artillery, guns and horses, besides large quantities of supplies. She also has on board 200 mules and a large wagon train. The other boats will also carry pack trains.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—No new orders for the movement of troops to the front were issued to-day. Hains's brigade of Gen. Wilson's division of the First Corps is under orders at Chickamauga to go forward as soon as the ships are in sight to carry it. At Tampa the remaining regiments of Gen. Snyder's division are understood to be slated to go with the next expedition, which is now preparing there. Those regiments are the Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Fifth Ohio, Fifth Maryland, and Second New York.

Either the Mohawk or Mississippi, which are at Tampa, will be loaded by the Commissary Department with 200,000 pounds of refrigerated meat for the troops at the front, and will be the first beef ship sent out.

The War Department has bought the steam ocean-going tug Britannia from the Atlantic Transport Company of New York. She will be sent to Santiago to help the work of unloading the transports there, and will probably tow several lighters down. Later on she will be used for the same work at San Juan.

The ocean-going tug Britannia hailed from Baltimore, being documented in the name of the firm of Baker, Whitney & Co. She was built in 1889, and is an iron craft of 135 registered tonnage. She is 96 feet long, 20 feet 6 inches beam, and 10 feet depth. Her engines are of the triple expansion type.

Two Batteries Off to Santiago.

Battery K of the Seventh Artillery left Willets Point yesterday morning for Tampa. They were taken to Jersey City on the Quartermaster's boat, General Meigs, and were transferred there to a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The men are to be sent to Santiago without delay. The battery numbers 135 men, and is in charge of Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Todd. Battery K of the Second Artillery, in command of Capt. E. S. Curtis, from Portsmouth, N. H., went on the same train. They had arrived on a West Shore train.

ARMY MULES NEEDED IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A cablegram received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Miles, at Juragua, indicates that he has found with the army in Cuba a condition of affairs in some respects not unlike that which he discovered at Tampa when he arrived there to set the first Santiago expedition going.

This cablegram related to the matter of land transportation for the army at the front. It appears that Gen. Miles found this entirely inadequate, and in his dispatch of to-day he called attention to this shortage, and requested that horses and mules be forwarded as quickly as possible, artillery horses being especially needed to enable the light batteries to be gotten into position.

All reports agree that the movements of the army under Gen. Shafter have been hampered by the lack of proper transportation facilities, which has been due in turn to the absence of transports for carrying the mules and horses and wagons provided for every regiment. Ample transportation in the way of wagon trains, pack trains, artillery, siege train, and riding horses was accumulated at Tampa before the first expedition sailed for Santiago, but most of it is still there. The transport ships provided for the original force were too few and small to carry the men with their wagon trains, and so the trains were left behind. Now that a number of transports have been bought equipped for conveying animals, it will be possible to forward to Santiago the horses and mules Gen. Miles asks for. Gen. Wilson saw this need of transportation which the Quartermaster's Department seems to have overlooked to some extent, and in response to urgent telegraphic representations from him at Charleston, the wagon-train equipment for Ernst's brigade has been shipped from Chickamauga to Charleston, whence it will follow the brigade to Cuba. This command would have gone on without its transportation had not Gen. Wilson called the War Department's attention to the matter.

Gen. Miles also cabled a request for a pile driver, indicating a purpose to build a wharf for the landing of troops and supplies at Juragua. This prompt and businesslike action on the part of the commanding General of the army is regarded here as demonstrating already the wisdom of his going to Santiago. It is a matter of record that it was not until Gen. Miles got to Tampa that anything was done to relieve the frightful congestion there, and it appears that previous to his arrival at Juragua no effective steps had been taken to relieve the similar situation there. In both cases it has been a question of insufficient or bungling transportation arrangements.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Commandant de Grandprey, Military Attaché of the French Embassy, has just returned from the American headquarters near Santiago, where he has been observing for his Government the progress of the military operations. He paid a glowing tribute to the fighting ability of our soldiers.

"I have the most complete admiration for your men," said he. "They are a superb body, individually and as an army, and I suppose not throughout the world is there such a splendid lot of fighting men. It is the fighting characteristic of the men which is most apparent. They are aggressive, eager for action, never needing the voice of an officer to push them forward.

"Another marked characteristic is the self-reliance of each man; what we call the character of 'initiative.' It is almost unknown in European armies, where every movement and the move to meet each action of the enemy awaits the initiative of an officer. But with your men they fight to the front, meeting each emergency as it arises, overcoming obstacles by their own initiative. Such self-reliant fighting men make an exceptionally impetuous army, for every unit contributes in the irresistible onward movement. The Spanish troops do not have this same characteristic. They are more passive, more cautious.

Demoralizes the Enemy.

"Besides the impetuosity of such fighting material, it has the effect of inspiring a morale among the troops, making them feel that success is assured, and at the same time carrying disorder and depression to the ranks of the enemy."

Commandant de Grandprey says the fighting about Santiago is something entirely different from the warfare of European and other armies of modern times. The dense vegetation and tangle of tropical vine make it impossible to observe the usual military formations. As a result there is little or no effort to fight in solid formation. Every man is fighting for himself, pushing forward through the shrubbery, vines, and tall grass.

It is impossible to see the enemy. There is no line of battle ahead against which the assault is directed. Only through the reports of pickets and from the crack of rifles here and there ahead is it known that a fighting force is there. This makes the shooting irregular, as it is seldom possible to see one of the opposing soldiers to get a distinct aim at him. The main result of this is to bring the two fighting forces close together gradually, until they are fighting at short range.

In this respect, Commandant de Grandprey points out, it is a return to the fighting of 200 years ago, when the short range of the arms then in use compelled fighting at close quarters. As is always the case at close-range fighting, the casualties are far greater. With the usual open-field fighting of European armies, the range is long, and as a result the casualties are not so great in a given period. It has the effect, also, of allowing time for each side to gauge the strength of its adversary, and in this way decisive results are often achieved in long-range fighting before a general assault has occurred.

But it is impossible, the Commandant points out, for the American or Spanish troops to take this measure of each other, as they see nothing of the general battle, and meet only when brought into close quarters.

Transportation Operations Praised.

Commandant de Grandprey also speaks highly of the efficiency with which the American troops and supplies were started on the expedition and debarked in Cuba. This has come in for considerable criticism in this country, but he says that, considering the brief time allowed for equipping the expedition, remarkable results were secured.

European military expeditions, such as those of England or France to Africa or other points, he says are planned six months ahead, which allows ample time for working out the most minute details. The first word of Cervera's entering Santiago Harbor was on May 16, and the vast military preparation was well under way and the expedition started early in the following month. This and the insignificant loss of men and animals landing, Commandant de Grandprey says, was an exceptionally good showing, judged by the best military standards.

He says the foreign military observers were more concerned with this matter of embarking and disembarking troops, supplies, and animals, than with the actual military manoeuvres, as the moving of large forces constitutes one of the most important problems of military science.

Commandant de Grandprey will remain here for a week, and then return to Santiago if the place has not surrendered by that time. In case of a surrender, he will proceed to Puerto Rico, or such other point as may become the centre of military operations. As to the probabilities of surrender and the political aspect of the situation, Commandant de Grandprey will express no public opinion, as he feels that it would be contrary to the proprieties of his position.

HAVANA-SANTIAGO CABLE CUT.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 12.—Capt. Young of the Hist, commanding an expedition composed of the Hist, Hornet, and Wampatuck, yesterday morning (Monday) while off Santa Cruz, succeeded in cutting the cable connecting Havana with Santiago, via Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Tunas, and Manzanillo.

Under cover of the night Capt. Young went in facing superior forces, and located the landing place of the cable. He remained in hiding until daybreak, and then cut the cable fifteen miles southeast of Santa Cruz, in ten fathoms of water.

He next cut off 160 feet of the strand and towed the ends in opposite directions, each for a couple of miles.

LIEUT. TRULL IN NEW YORK.

Second Lieut. William G. Trull, Jr., of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is the first wounded member of the regiment to return home from the front. He carries his right arm in a sling, his hand having been smashed by a Mauser bullet fired by a Spanish sharpshooter. He arrived in this city Monday night, and is now stopping with his wife and six months' old child at the residence of his father-in-law, J. H. Hunken, on Decatur Avenue, near Cole Street, Fordham. All day yesterday he was besieged by friends and relatives of members of the Seventy-first, all anxiously seeking information. In one or two instances he was able to give some news, but to the majority of his visitors he had nothing but encouragement to offer.

When seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening Lieut. Trull said that he had just returned from a visit to Surgeon Lewald of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who had examined and dressed his hand. "I got my wound," he said, "the very first day of the fighting. It was before we had fired a single shot. We were about fourteen miles from Siboney, the Seventy-first being in the left centre of the First Brigade of the First Division. We had received orders to advance and hold a small stream of water. We reached the stream after cutting our way through a dense undergrowth, and were then ordered to hold our fire and await instructions. While we were resting on our arms the rifles of the Spanish sharpshooters began to crack here and there from the trees and bushes. We all lay flat on the ground, but even then some of the boys were hit by sharpshooters hidden in the trees. The first to be hit was Corp. Immen, a bullet striking him in the side of the head. He never knew what hit him, for he pitched forward and died a few minutes later without recovering consciousness.

"Private McIntyre was the second man to be hit. A Mauser bullet gouged a piece of flesh out of his chest. At the same time Private Kirby was struck in the back of his leg while lying on his stomach in the grass, which proved that the Spanish sharpshooters were in the trees. Private Althouse next received a bullet in the leg, and suddenly I felt a pain shoot through my right arm, which fell limp at my side. A Mauser bullet had entered my hand between the second and third fingers, smashing the bone and coming out in a slanting direction on the inside of my hand. My wound was temporarily dressed, and I was ordered to the rear. I did not want to go, but was told that I would be of no use in that condition, so I went."

When asked about the number of men the Seventy-first had lost, Lieut. Trull said: "I do not think it will be more than a hundred. Many members reported missing have undoubtedly been sent to the rear with wounded comrades and were detailed to other organizations. In this way many are not accounted for, as it will take some little time before they can be transferred to their proper regiments and companies. This accounts, I think, for some of those who are placed under the head of missing."

Lieut. Trull says that he expects to get back to his company in four or five weeks, or before that if his hand will allow it. Surgeon Lewald will examine his hand to-day with an X ray machine.

Capt. Alger Commended.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Frederick Alger, son of the Secretary of War and a Captain in the Adjutant General's department, has been distinguishing himself before Santiago, and has earned the warm commendation of his superior officers, couched in such terms as to make it apparent that it was not called for by any consideration of his relationship to Secretary Alger. The official reports show that young Alger, in his zeal to get to the front, seized a rifle and joined the First Infantry in the ranks in order to get ashore with the very first body of troops. Since that, attached to Gen. Duffield's brigade, he has rendered most important service.

Passengers for the Majestic.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the White Star Line steamship Majestic for Queenstown and Liverpool are Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Marshall Field, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., the Misses Iselin, Ernest Iselin, T. Ito, W. L. Laycock, and Justice and Mrs. Charles H. Truax.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton, Penn.; Dr. Donald MacLean, Detroit; Internal Revenue Collector John P. Sanborn, Michigan.

GRAND—R. S. Carmichael, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—J. Pablo Perello and J. A. Freyre, San Domingo; R. McC. Michlert and F. J. Patterson, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND—Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, Washington; S. C. Brainard, Hartford.

IMPERIAL—F. O. Kolina, Japan.

MANHATTAN—Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Dr. J. M. Flint, United States Navy.

WALDORF—F. C. Shepard, Montgomery, Ala.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. Auerbach, cloaks; 7 Mercer Street.
Barney, H. S. & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Beringer, M. M., & Co., Eufaula, Ala.; M. M. Beringer, clothing, millinery, and shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Bloom, Cohen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; 49 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Baker & Ginsberg, Baltimore, Md.; S. Ginsberg, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street.
Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; H. Waller, cloaks and suits; T. S. Black, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bright, C. E., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brin, H., Comanche, Texas, dry goods; 189 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Bry & Singer Cloak Company; M. A. Singer, cloaks and suits; A. L. Singer, woolens, 10 White Street, Holland House.
Bunce, J. H., Middleton, N. Y.; Mr. McQuay, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Cock Brothers, Ansonia, Conn.; Mr. Cock, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street.
Church, A. M., Co., The, Troy, N. Y.; H. G. Vanderpool, curtains and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.
Cooper, H. L., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.
Currier, S. D., Youngstown, Ohio; notions; Gilsey House.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, hosiery; E. J. Walsh, 66 Grand Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions; J. F. Custer, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Bonney, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Robinson, boots and shoes; 51 Leonard Street.
Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hull, Jr., silks; 115 Worth Street.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Patterson, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Ferguson, L. H., & W. G., Madison, Ga.; L. H. Ferguson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. Morrison, velvets; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, clothing; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Garvin, M. J., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. J. Garvin, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Glover, H. B., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Parker, overalls and shirts; 80 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Golden Eagle, Helena, Mont.; A. Newman, clothing, furnishing goods, and millinery, 704 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldenberg, S., Washington, D. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Greisheimer & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Greisheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, furnishing goods; Miss M. Fink, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Harris & Dally, Nyack, N. Y.; Mr. Dally, dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street.
Hargadine McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions; 115 Worth Street.
Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hirsch, C., & Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. Hirsch, dry goods, notions, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street.
Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, domestics, dress goods, woolens, white goods, and cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Houghton Carpet Company, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Houghton, carpets; J. A. Houghton, carpets; Continental Hotel.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Howe, dry goods; Mr. Gallagher, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. H. Wright, carpets and upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Ives, Upham, & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Mr. Roberg, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Kelley, cloaks; Mr. Lester, misses' and childrens' cloaks; Mr. Perkins, books; 8 Greene Street.
Johnson, Emerson & Co., Mount Vernon, Ill.; Mr. Johnson, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; J. Katz, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Kleinhaus & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Kleinhaus, woolens; Holland House.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Broadway and Eighth Street; Hoffman House.
Kolck, R., Dubuque, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Lansburgh, H., New Brunswick, N. J.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Lazard Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Block, woolens; 258 Church Street.
Lob, C., Sons, New Orleans, La.; A. Lob, woolens; M. Stern, woolens; Hoffman House.
Lindeke, Warner & Schuermeir, St. Paul, Minn.; T. L. Schuermeir, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Moses, M., Brother & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Weber, carpets; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.
Osgood, C. E., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. E. Currier, dry goods, &c.; C. E. Osgood, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.
Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Reynolds, millinery; 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Plaut, M. S., & Co., Danville, Ill.; A. E. Plaut, notions; Hoffman House.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; M. J. Sullivan, dry goods; A. C. Hislop, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; J. Donovan, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; Mr. Bailey, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. Pierson, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; A. W. Renwick, notions; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, hosiery; W. R. Knobloch, ribbons, silks and velvets; H. McBride, dry goods; "expected"; 51 Leonard Street.
Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. G. McKayds, dress goods and silks; W. Swanson, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. Dates, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.
Schwab, S., Columbus, Miss.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; notions and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. Tiffs, underwear; 338 Broadway.
Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, furnishing goods and clothing; Hoffman House.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Stein Bloch Co., The, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, clothing; 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Tootle, Weakly, Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss Jennie Veitch, millinery; 719 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Vanstrum Supply Company, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Vanstrum, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Woods Manufacturing Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Wood, piece goods; 338 Broadway.
Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Webster, furnishing goods; L. Landwehr, notions and fancy goods; 56 Worth Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; A. C. McGown, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Walker Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. O. Hallett, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, silks, 335 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.
Webber, W. G. & Co., Salem, Mass.; J. E. Bowen, carpets; 52 Franklin Street.
Well, S., & Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; S. Well, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Whitner, C. K.; Reading, Penn.; J. A. Brittain, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Worthley, C. S., & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; C. S. Worthley, clothing; Grand Union Hotel.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Younker, notions, laces, and fancy goods, 55 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OAKLAND, Md., July 12.—Five buildings, including the residence of State Senator Ravenscroft and three business buildings, were destroyed by fire here to-day. The loss is estimated at $15,000, fully insured.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., July 12.—L. B. Parker's steam sawmill, planing mill, and dry kiln combined, at Parker's, ten miles west of Lowville, was burned to the ground to-day. The loss on buildings and machinery is $16,000; stock, $1,000; total insurance, $7,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The box factory and planing mill of George W. Kugler, at Delaware Avenue and Laurel Street, was destroyed by fire early this morning. A number of frame dwellings were damaged and half a dozen families were rendered homeless. The entire loss is estimated to be about $45,000, covered by insurance.

A PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT

The Cook's Galley One of the Points Which Had to be Especially Well Guarded.

MOST OF SOLDIERS SEASICK

On Arriving at Honolulu the Men Had a Swim, a Feast, and a Review, and All Wrote Home—Officers Study Tactics and Spanish.

HONOLULU, June 23.—The second Philippine Island expedition, under the command of Brig. Gen. Greene, (late Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York,) sailed from San Francisco on the 15th inst. Conveying the troops were the steamers China, Colon, Zealandia, and Senator, the commanding officer and his staff being on the China. Leaving the Farralones Islands, the fleet proceeded at the rate of ten and one-half knots an hour. Much to the surprise of those who were acquainted with the steaming capacity of the vessels, the Colon, that had been regarded as the slowest vessel, maintained her position on the starboard side of the China, while the Senator, that had been reported to have the ability to steam thirteen knots, lagged behind in company with the Zealandia. Although the China was obliged to slow down to a ten-knot gait several times, both of these latter vessels seemed to betray defects in steaming capacity.

On the 19th inst. the Zealandia's hydraulic steering gear broke down, and the China steamed to her to inquire into the facts. Luckily the steering apparatus aft was available, and but a slight detention resulted.

Three of the soldiers on the Colon were stricken with measles. On the China a case of typhoid fever developed, but it was of a slight character. Out of 1,450 men and officers on the China, three-fourths were seasick during the first three days of the journey.

Grumbling About Rations.

During the stay in San Francisco their rations were acceptable, but, once on shipboard, salt beef and pork, bacon, and hard tack, with a modicum of fresh and canned meat, formed the menu. It was good, wholesome food, such as no hungry man would disdain, but while the regulars of the Eighteenth Infantry and Engineers and the ten sailors of the Revenue Marine were perfectly satisfied with the fare, the complaints of the Colorado and Utah Volunteers were loud. Similar conditions prevailed on board the other transports, but after a few days' growling that proved ineffectual, these men accepted the situation and ate their excellent rations with avidity.

A noticeable feature on board the China and Colon was the neat and cleanly aspect of the quarters occupied by the regulars, in contrast with those of the volunteers.

It required the utmost vigilance on the part of Capts. Seabury (China) and McKinnon (Colon) to impress upon the officers of the volunteers the necessity for enforcing cleanliness and some effort to keep the ship free from refuse and dirt.

The Colorado men were served with the brown duck uniforms ordained by the powers that be at Washington, and a most ludicrous sight they presented when they appeared at roll call in this dress. Long men had short trousers reaching to their ankles, stout men with blouses they were unable to button across their chests, and vice versa.

Routine on Shipboard.

The daily routine on board the transports became settled after the recovery of the rank and file from seasickness. On board the China reveille at 6, with gun fire from field pieces belonging to the Utah Light Artillery mounted on the steamer's upper deck; guard mounting, placing of sentinels at various locations on the ship, especially in the vicinity of the cook's galley, where tempting offers from the men to purchase extra food excited the cupidity of the Chinese cooks; setting-up drill for both officers and men, for the latter twice daily, and the usual incidents of post duty, concluding with the evening assembly, gun fire, and salute to the flag, with "The Star-Spangled Banner" rendered by the excellent band of the Colorado First Regiment.

By way of exercising the mental faculties of the officers on board the China, in addition to studying text books upon military matters a court-martial to try offenders was constituted. Officers who were not called upon for other duties were assiduous in acquiring some knowledge of Spanish, aided by various works upon the subject, and assisted by Major Bourne, the official interpreter and Spanish Secretary attached to the Bureau of Military Information, under the charge of Major J. F. Bell, First Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Cavalry.

Scenes on Deck.

The scenes around the decks of the China when the men are not being drilled are somewhat picturesque. Groups intently engaged in poker and other games of cards, and not a few deep in the mysteries of a "crap" game may be seen. Chairs and seats being scarce in those portions of the ship occupied by the men, the deck space is utilized and every variety of posture is to be seen. Those unwilling to play cards devour every variety of literature, ranging from a dime novel to some deep disquisition upon modern military operations.

The China had left her consorts on the 20th inst. and arrived at Honolulu early this morning, and at once proceeded to the wharf, where the work of coaling and watering was begun. Thus the Colon, Senator, and Zealandia upon arrival were enabled to obtain fuel and water without delay.

The troops on the China were landed and marched to the Waikiki beach, where they enjoyed a swim.

After a long march in the hot sun the entire command arrived at the palace grounds, where upon the broad lawns tables were set accommodating some 1,300 men, who were served with hot coffee, non-alcoholic drinks, cakes, pies, cold meats, and fruit. Brig. Gen. Greene ordered the men to pass in review before President Dole and his Cabinet. They formed the largest body of troops ever landed on Hawaiian soil. They were vociferously cheered.

The expedition sails Saturday night, and all are well. No less than 20,000 letters were sent home from Honolulu.

RUSSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Opinion Expressed that a Single Power's Ownership of the Islands Would Be Preferable.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Discussing the events of the war between Spain and the United States, which it regards as practically over, the Novoe Vremya observes that the political situation largely depends upon the attitude of Russia. It adds:

"With respect to the Philippine Islands, the time has arrived to clearly state Russia's policy." Continuing, the Novoe Vremya remarks:

"Russia has no positive interests in the Philippine Islands. If they are divided, the best parts will fall to Germany, Great Britain, and Japan, thereby strengthening them in the Pacific. Therefore it is to Russia's advantage that the Philippine Islands remain in the possession of a single power, whether Spain or the United States, and Russia would prefer to see the islands in the possession of Spain and under the protection of the United States, who would keep out other claimants. By working in this direction, Russia would not only uphold her own interests, but would serve the cause of general peace."

THE ASHES OF CAPT GRIDLEY.

Earthly Remains of the Man Who Commanded Dewey's Ship.

CHICAGO, July 12.—In an unpretentious wooden box which arrived in Chicago to-day were the ashes of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, late commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. The box was trans-shipped over the Chicago and Erie Railroad to Erie, Penn., the home of the late commander. No escort accompanied the urn.

Patrolling Philippine Coast.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, says Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is patroling the coast with a squadron of merchantmen." The dispatch adds that two bands of insurgents at Cebu have been defeated, and that three insurgent leaders have been captured and shot. In conclusion, the official dispatch announces that there is no news from other parts of the island.

HE IS HOLDING THE LADRONES.

The Man Left There Is a Naturalized American Citizen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Francis Portusach, whom the officers of the Charleston left in charge of the Ladrones, being the only American, is a native of Spain. He took out his citizenship papers in Chicago in 1888. He is about thirty years old, and is the son of a wealthy merchant in Barcelona, Spain. He came to this country in the early eighties and spent most of his time in Chicago. He left there in 1890 and went to Tacoma, and thence to San Francisco, and from there to the Ladrones.

Troops Left at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Gen. Otis issued an order to-day placing Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller in command of all troops left at Camp Merritt and the Presidio, including the expeditionary forces. He will be under Major Gen. Merriam, who was recently instructed by the War Department to take entire control of all forces after Gen. Otis's departure. After to-morrow the troops remaining at Camp Merritt will be rebrigaded, and it is probable that Brig. Gen. King will remain, to go with the last expedition.

Looking for a Refrigerating Ship.

Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department has inspected the steamer Roumania, which he had thought would do for a refrigerating ship, and has decided that the vessel is not suitable. He is now looking about for another vessel for this purpose.

THE BUFFALO ORDERED NORTH.

Surgeon General Fears She May Contain Yellow Fever Germs—Wants Her in a Cold Climate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Buffalo, formerly the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, bought from the Brazilian Government, is having a hard time getting into shape for taking part in the war, and Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, who has been assigned to her, is beginning to fear that his ship will not be ready for fighting before hostilities come to an end.

The Buffalo first went to Hampton Roads on her arrival from Brazil. From there she was ordered to New York by the agents of the Brazilian Government in order to have her engines overhauled before turning her over to the United States. From New York she returned to Norfolk, where it was expected she would be refitted and equipped with her battery and a light armor and made ready for service with the navy.

The Construction Bureau was preparing to take the ship in hand, when an order came from Surgeon General Wyman that the Buffalo should be sent to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, so that the cold climate might neutralize any yellow fever germs that might be left in her. It appears that the Surgeon General is fearful that germs may have been brought from Brazil by the vessel, and that to allow work to proceed on her at a Southern port might expose the workmen to contagion and spread the disease.

At Portsmouth, by the exercise of proper precautions, no such danger is apprehended. The understanding is that this will delay, but not prevent, the equipping of the vessel as an auxiliary cruiser.

TO REMOVE EXPLOSIVE MINES.

The Cabinet Decides to Relieve the Shipping Interests of Their Dangers and Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of War has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at to-day's Cabinet meeting. For weeks past, in fact almost since the beginning of hostilities, the War Department has been deluged with protests from the commercial interests of the country against the continuance of these mines, which operated to the great detriment of commerce.

In certain cases influences were brought to bear that secured an abatement of the rules, but this only increased the dissatisfaction in localities where they were rigidly applied. Practically, it has been impossible for trade vessels to enter or leave any of the harbors of the United States during the last two months between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

The decision of the Cabinet to remove these mines now is one of the most signal manifestations of the supreme confidence of the Government in the future and of the exemption of United States ports from attack at the hands of any hostile power. After thoroughly considering the subject, it has been decided by the engineers that the safest and quickest means of removing the mines is by exploding them, and orders to do this have been prepared for transmission to all of the United States engineer officers in charge of harbor defenses throughout the country.

Many military men were opposed to yielding to the pressure of the commercial interests, and some of them are predicting that not a few of the communities that have been so earnest in their demands for the removal of the mines will be frantically clamoring for protection at the very first rumor of the presence of a hostile gunboat or cruiser off their coast.

The order of removal, it is said, is to apply to localities where the interests of commerce demand the same. In cases where it is safe, an effort will be made to remove the mines instead of exploding them. Wherever there is any doubt they will be exploded. The action of the sea in some instances causes the dynamite in the iron ellipsoidal vessels to ooze out through the screw threads where the plug is inserted, and unless the greatest care is taken the removal of the plug may cause an explosion.

It will be some days before the actual work of removing or exploding the mines can be put in operation, and the question as to whether the interests of commerce demand it will be left to the discretion of the engineer officers having jurisdiction over the various districts of the United States. Orders for carrying into effect the decision of the Cabinet will be sent to them immediately. While the mines proper are to be removed, all the incidental attachments necessary to their installation and operation will be retained, such as the casements, and the switch boxes, so that if it is found necessary to replace the mines it may be done on the shortest notice.

ORANGEMEN GET INTO TROUBLE

Celebrations of the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland Cause Disturbances.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The celebrations in connection with the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne were marked by a renewal of the Orange conflicts.

At Belfast to-day the police and military suppressed several attempts at disorder. Many were injured.

Similar disturbances took place in Donegal.

GATHERING WAS PATRIOTIC.

Union Jack and Stars and Stripes Mingle at Port Huron, Mich.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 12.—More than 7,000 Orangemen, residents of Canada and the States, to-day celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

Military Street bridge, in the centre of the city was decorated with portraits of Queen Victoria and of President McKinley. Other patriotic decorations were numerously displayed. Over seventy Orangemen lodges were represented. Grand Master Lloyd and other officers rode in a carriage decorated with both the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes.

Will Ask Attorney General's Aid.

TRENTON, July 12.—The officers of the United District Court here are about to appeal to Attorney General Griggs for aid in contempt proceedings against George Bruce, a wealthy resident of New York. It is alleged that Mr. Bruce is in contempt of the District Court, having failed to put in an appearance in the action of the United States against the National Lead Company. It is alleged, also, that through the failure of Mr. Bruce to respond and honor the summons to appear the suit was lost by the United States, and a money loss of $200,000 was thereby occasioned.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

British Sloop Brought Into Key West by a Prize Crew from the St. Louis.

KEY WEST, July 12.—The British sloop Wary, another would-be blockade runner, was captured on the 2d inst. by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, and arrived here to-day under a prize crew, consisting of Port Officer F. J. Albrecht and two men.

The Wary is a twenty-two-ton vessel, and was loaded with provisions of a miscellaneous character, including flour, rice, cheese, lard, potatoes, and beer.

The Wary, under Capt. Jeremiah Moss and three men, all Jamaica negroes, was bound from Kingston for Cape Cruz. It was first suspected that her British flag was a subterfuge to enable her to pass the blockade, but later it developed that her patent, dated April 10, 1897, was bona fide, and that she was boldly attempting, in the face of all risks, to land her cargo for the starving Spaniards on the island. Her charter was made out between Capt. Moss and Wassels Brothers and Von Goutard of Kingston, Jamaica.

When sighted by the St. Louis the sloop was becalmed, and Capt. Moss, who was unfamiliar with the waters thereabouts, was expecting a pilot to take him in. The St. Louis sent four or five shots from her six pounders, but as the sloop showed no indication of surrendering, the gig was lowered, and half a dozen men pulled toward her, peppering her sails with shot from their small arms. Capt. Moss afterward said he thought all this was done in sport, but when he found himself a prisoner of war he became badly frightened, and spent the whole time between capture and arrival here in praying and weeping.

Another schooner, the Wickersen, was captured by one of the converted yachts near the same place two days before the Wary was taken. She was owned by two German merchants, who were aboard, and who protested so vigorously that the prize was taken over to Santiago for a formal report to Admiral Sampson. She was bound from Jamaica to Manzanillo.

The prize crew of the Wary say that many ships are loading on the coast of Jamaica and getting cargoes of provisions safely into Cuba by southern ports.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER'S FINISH.

Marine of the Badger Tells How It Was Done.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—George Newton of 301½ Market Street has received a letter from J. A. Manley of Bloomfield, a marine on board the auxiliary cruiser Badger, stationed off Havana, giving an interesting account of the sinking of a Spanish blockade runner on the night of July 4. He says:

> Last Monday night our lookout saw a stranger, and we chased her for a while, then gave up, as our officers thought she was one of the blockade fleet trying to fool us. The converted yacht Hawk took hold later on, and chased her. Then the gunboat Castine took a hand in the game. Daylight appeared, and we were signaled to come alongside the vessel. When we reached her we found she was a large four-masted steamer, and rather than be caught she ran up high and dry on the beach. The Castine found she had cornered herself between a Spanish gunboat and the forts at Mariel. The Prairie tackled both, and by manoeuvring nicely, the Castine got out. She then blazed away at the blockade runner. Very soon the latter was a mass of fire, and burned all day long. There were several explosions on her, and our officers feel confident that she was loaded with ammunition.
>
> The Spanish gunboats are dodging in and out of Mariel under protection, and if they overstep the bounds they will see their finish. The little Hawk is a very devil. She scouts along like a flying machine, and goes right in close, daring them to waste their ammunition. They evidently have none to waste, as they do not take any notice of her. We lie about eight miles off Morro Castle during the day, and about four or five at night.

RICHARD S. PALMER ILL.

Is Aide on the St. Louis and Applies for Leave—Talks of the Spanish Prisoners.

Richard Suydam Palmer, stepson of George G. Haven, who has been acting as aide to Capt. Goodrich of the St. Louis, has applied for sick leave, and will not return South on the St. Louis.

Mr. Palmer is a well-known yachtsman, and recently sold his fine schooner yacht Tampa to Emperor William of Germany. He is an expert navigator, and served for some years in the United States Navy after his graduation from Annapolis. When the war broke out he applied for a commission in the navy, and was appointed aide to Capt. Goodrich on the St. Louis. He assisted in the landing of the troops from the transports at Daiquiri, and was obliged to work and sleep in clothes wet by the tropical rains for three days and nights. This gave him a touch of tropical fever and a heavy cold, and he is now ordered by his physician to the country for rest and recuperation.

Mr. Palmer was selected by Capt. Goodrich on the arrival of the St. Louis at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday, to bear dispatches from Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter to Washington, and he returned to New York, after the performance of this commission, yesterday. He says that Admiral Cervera had little to say on the trip of the St. Louis from Santiago to Portsmouth, and kept much to himself, and that Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya was the most depressed of the Spanish officers, and seemed to feel the loss of his vessel keenly.

The St. Louis had been blockading the Port of Manzanillo until Saturday, July 2, and left there for Santiago late on the evening of that day. She therefore arrived off Santiago just in time to see the finish of the great naval battle of July 3. Had the Cristobal Colon escaped from the Oregon and the Brooklyn she would have had an opportunity to sink the St. Louis, which at the time of the Colon's surrender was steaming up from the westward. Mr. Palmer says that the officers of the Colon had packed their trunks, corded, and tagged them before the engagement, and that these were all then piled in the wardroom of the cruiser. They evidently expected to be captured. The majority of the Spanish prisoners on the St. Louis were cheerful during the voyage.

PRISONERS GIVEN CLOTHES.

Spanish Petty Officers at Portsmouth Do a Good Business in Coins.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—A large force of carpenters commenced work this afternoon on the buildings for the Spanish petty officers, and also a mess room. When the 800 additional prisoners arrive they will find quarters ready for them.

The prisoners of war will receive the best of treatment. There are a number of intelligent men among the prisoners, and they do not hesitate to say that they expected capture in their flight from Santiago. Some of the petty officers are doing a rushing business selling Spanish coins as souvenirs to visitors who are fortunate enough to be allowed to land on the island.

Col. James Ferney, United States Marine Corps, commandant of the marines in charge of the prisoners, has named the camp on Seavey's Island "Camp Long," in honor of the Secretary of the Navy. At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Paymaster Loomis, United States Navy, commenced the work of issuing the regular United States uniforms to the Spanish prisoners. The men were seated in a long row, and each in turn received his new outfit.

The prisoners are behaving finely, and the officers do not fear any trouble.

SPANISH PRISONERS CABLE HOME.

Navy Department Allows Officers to Inform Relatives of Their Safety.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Secretary of the Navy has accorded the Spanish officers who were brought as prisoners on the St. Louis, and are now at Portsmouth, the privilege of communicating freely with their friends and families in Spain by cable, under proper precautions to prevent the sending of any information touching the progress of the war.

In consequence, the navigation office has been fairly flooded with the number of cablegrams submitted for inspection before dispatch. The navy is also freely furnishing such information as it possesses as to the safety or condition of the Spanish prisoners in answer to appeals from their friends at home.

Nearly all the Spanish officers are without money, and are also in straits in the matter of clothing. Secretary Long has arranged to allow a certain sum of money to them each day.

Hospital for Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Surgeon General has assigned Surgeon Pursens to take charge of the wounded Spanish prisoners at Seavey Island, Portsmouth Harbor. Surgeon Pursens has recently been at the recruiting station in New York. With him will be four other surgeons besides the two Spanish surgeons. They will afford exactly the same surgical care to the Spanish wounded as that given to American sailors. The hospital there has accommodation for sixty men, although there are only forty-three Spanish wounded in the first party. Dr. Van Reypen has arranged, however, for fitting up two large pavilion wards to take the place of the hospital. Work on the wards is being rushed and they will be ready by next Saturday.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

The Members of the Fourth Provisional Regiment Are Now Safe at Sea Girt—Good Accommodation.

SEA GIRT, July 12.—The Jersey City, Atlantic City, and Trenton companies of the Fourth Provisional Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, reached Camp Voorhees this afternoon, when the State camp was again formally opened by hoisting the official burgee. The Camden, Woodbury, and Lambertville companies will be sent here just as soon as the volunteers are examined by the regimental Surgeons, which will probably be to-morrow. Companies A, C, and L of Trenton were the first to arrive. Companies M, D, E, I, and B of Jersey City came next, in a twelve-car Pennsylvania special, at 5 P. M., and Company F of Atlantic City reached camp at 7 P. M. The Trenton detachment came in over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a special train at 2:35 P. M. An accident at Jamesburg, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, detained them for nearly an hour.

Quartermaster General Donnelly and his camp Superintendent, Capt. Haight, have provided a model camp for the regiment. The twelve companies will occupy as much camp space as was allotted the three regiments now in service. In order to gain room, 115 feet of the parade ground has been thrown into the camp. There are 408 brand new tents. Three soldiers will be assigned to each tent, but each man will be allowed a separate cot. Each tent has a board floor. Each company has been provided with a kitchen built of wood.

The work of mustering and equipping the soldiers will begin to-morrow, and the military authorities hope to have the command ready for orders before the end of the week.

The five Jersey City companies which are now at Sea Girt left Jersey City yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The march from the Jersey City Armory was in the nature of an ovation. The streets through which the men marched and the station where they embarked were crowded with people. Many of the men were accompanied by their wives and children, who marched with or beside them all the way. They were cheered as heartily as the volunteers.

At the City Hall Van Houten Post, No. 3, which acted as an escort, were reviewed by Mayor Hoos and other of the Jersey City officials, who occupied a stand erected for the purpose on the Grove Street side of the City Hall.

An affecting incident was witnessed at the armory just before the companies started. An aged woman, who said she was the mother of James G. Hogan, a member of Capt. Christie's company, appeared at the armory door, and asked to see Adjt. Gerardin. When admitted to his office she asked that her son be discharged, as he was the only support of herself and her aged husband. She said he was not twenty-one years old, though he had stated that he was. Accordingly, as the company had more than its full complement, young Hogan's name was dropped from the roll and he was told to go home with his mother.

Henry J. Herzig, a member of Capt. Seymour's company, which hails from Hoboken, and Miss Emma Hoff of West Hoboken were married yesterday at the residence of Capt. Seymour, 70 Hudson Street, Hoboken. After the ceremony Mrs. Herzig returned to her home, 518 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, and her husband went to the armory to join his company. Another wedding was that of Alfred T. F. Sorenson of 25 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, a member of Company D, Fourth Regiment, and Miss Olive Anderson of 23 Montgomery Street, of the same city, who were married at 11 o'clock A. M. by Justice Julius Jarecki.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—The three Trenton companies left here on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:45 P. M. to-day. The companies were escorted to the station by Mayor Sickel, and a delegation of members of the G. A. R., headed by the Seventh Regiment Band. Fully 5,000 people gave the soldiers a great send-off as the train pulled out.

United States Volunteer Engineers.

PEEKSKILL, July 12.—Eleven companies have now been mustered into the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers. The eleventh was Company I, which was sworn in to-day. The twelfth and last company will probably be sworn in on Thursday. The officers of Company I are: Captain, Eugene Ellicott; First Lieutenant, A. Steinmetz; Second Lieutenant, J. George Morgan. This is known as the Pennsylvania Company, as, with few exceptions, its members came from that State. The recruits who arrived to-day increased the number of men in camp to over 1,100.

THE DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Recruits Leave to Join the First Brigade at Santiago—Regulation of the Canteens.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 12.—The departure of the recruits of the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, to join their respective regiments at Charleston, constituted the only move at Camp Thomas to-day, except that of the ambulance company for the First Brigade.

Chief Quartermaster Col. Lee closed contracts to-day as follows: With Early & Daniel, Cincinnati, for 7,000,000 pounds of oats, at 95 cents per hundred pounds; with a local company for 500,000 pounds of bran, at 65 cents per hundred pounds; with the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company, St. Louis, 8,000,000 pounds of hay, at 61½ cents per hundred pounds; with H. G. Evans, Columbia, Tenn., 100,000 pounds of straw, at 35 cents per hundred pounds.

Gen. Brooke has received countless letters from members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in all parts of the country urging the closing of canteens, the letters showing that most exaggerated statements are afloat in regard to the condition of regimental stores. The General, finding it impossible to reply to these letters, and deeming it of general importance and due to the friends of the soldiers here, has made the following statement for publication:

"No intoxicants are sold in the canteens. Beer is only on sale in limited quantities, no one being able to obtain an excess. No soldier is required to serve as salesman or in any other capacity in these stores. The articles sold mainly are cigars, tobacco, and light forms of food. The store is a regimental affair, managed by the regiment, and all profits go to the use of the company. These canteens are, by army regulations, a part of the army, and Gen. Brooke has no authority to close them. He, however, ordered close supervision of all of them. Careful observation of the camp since its establishment has shown that there has been no drunkenness originating with the canteens, and very little from any quarter except as the moonshiners have made secret sales of whisky."

The First Ohio Cavalry will leave in the morning at 4 o'clock for Tampa, en route to Santiago. Six trains have been provided to convey them.

ENGLAND AND PRIVATEERS.

Her Warships Will Search the Canadian Coast for Them.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 12.—In response to the request of United States Consul Doadley of Vancouver, Admiral Palliser, commander of the Pacific British Squadron, stationed at Esquimault, has dispatched H. M. S. Amphion, a second-class cruiser, carrying nine guns, and the sloop of war Icarus, mounting eight guns, to cruise the waters of the North to search for the alleged Spanish privateer, which, according to reports that have reached the ears of the Consul, lies hidden in the vicinity of Dixon entrance, the passage for south-bound treasure ships.

The existence of such a privateer, however, is regarded as very doubtful, as no reliable reports regarding it have been received.

THE YANKEE SAILS AWAY

She Puts to Sea Under Sealed Orders with Ammunition for Watson's Squadron.

MEN WANT MORE FIGHTING

Anxious to Add to Their Brilliant Record—Library Presented to the Vessel by W. A. Paton of the Century Association.

The United States cruiser Yankee sailed from Tompkinsville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She sailed under sealed orders. All day yesterday the crew were busy taking on stores and ammunition, which was taken alongside the vessel by the navy-yard tug Narkeeta. The Narkeeta also brought a draft of men who took the places of the men who had deserted the ship. These men were not members of the New York Naval Militia, but coal passers and oilers who had been enlisted when the Yankee was manned. All the members of the militia were on hand and anxious to get to sea again and add to the record they have already made.

The Yankee in addition to the supplies she has on board for the use of her own crew carries supplies for other vessels, and has a large quantity of ammunition for the battleships that are to join Commodore Watson's squadron. The Yankee is to sail to the rendezvous of the squadron, but where that point is the officers decline to state.

It was at first intended that the Yankee should go to Norfolk and coal there, but this order was countermanded, and coal was taken on at this port. There were half a dozen coal barges alongside the Yankee yesterday morning, and the sailors were kept busy taking it over the side and stowing it in the bunkers. The work was a little troublesome, because the water in the bay was rough, and it was thought at one time that the coaling would have to be postponed until the wind went down. The men, however, managed to get the coal all on board without a mishap.

Several of the relatives and friends of members of the crew went down to Tompkinsville to say good-bye to them. They had expected to be allowed on board, but were disappointed. Boats were constantly going ashore from the vessel and were sent off and others received. The men were delighted that they were to be off again, declaring that they wanted to get to work.

William A. Paton of the Century Association of 7 West Forty-third Street has presented the ship with a library of more than 200 books. It was sent on board yesterday with the following letter:

> I have never had the opportunity to put my courage to the proof; therefore I am not sure that I should have the pluck to serve worthily on board the Yankee. I envy you without measure and without affectation. Thinking that even on board the Yankee there may be moments of quiet, it occurred to me that a few books might serve to pass away the time of the "wach below!" It is a rare privilege to be able to do even so small a thing in the name of our dear land for you fellows who risk all you have for the love of country, and you will pardon me if I say again that I envy you, only another way of saying "We, the people, are proud of our 'Jackies,'" and that New York is particularly "stuck" on her Naval Reserves. I wish you all the glory and good luck you yourselves can wish, and wish for your safety and happy home-coming.

THE YANKEE'S MEN WERE HUNGRY.

Unlucky Venture of Two Policemen with Sailor Prisoners.

When the general alarm for deserters from the cruiser Yankee was sent out on Monday night some policemen at once had visions of ten-dollar bills being handed over by Uncle Sam in exchange for some drunken firemen, and immediately began a still hunt for the missing men. Policeman Doyle of the Charles Street Station was the first to make a lucky find. He saw John King at the corner of Greenwich and Morton Streets, and at once arrested him. When Doyle got his prisoner to the station house King said he was hungry, and the policeman, remembering the reward, sent out for something for him to eat. Roundsman Jones of the same station also found one of the missing men. He arrested Mark McCullom and took him to the station house. McCullom, too, was hungry, and Roundsman Jones thought he could afford to buy him something to eat out of the reward.

The two policemen started for the Brooklyn Navy Yard with the two prisoners yesterday afternoon, and on the way they took the two deserters into a restaurant and gave them a good meal. The men, probably thinking of the days on which they would have to exist on bread and water, ate heartily, and the two policemen, remembering what they had done for the two sailors, did not feel bad about handing them over to the authorities for punishment.

When the policemen handed the prisoners to Sergt. O'Connor at the navy yard they asked for the $20 prize money. Much to their disgust they were informed that they should have surrendered the prisoners on board the Yankee to secure the money. As it is, Sergt. O'Connor gets the $20. Roundsman Jones and Policeman Doyle had to borrow money to get back to New York. Their two prisoners had cost them $6.75.

NEWS OF THE COAST DEFENSE.

Headquarters of the Third District Removed to the New Hampshire.

Lieut. Commander Jacob W. Miller, who is now commander of the Third District of the Coast Defense, visited the Army Building yesterday morning to look after the removal of the office of his district to the New Hampshire, where he will have his headquarters. Later on he went to the New Hampshire, and was busy there for some time. A detail of Brooklyn militiamen were on the ship drilling. It was reported on the New Hampshire that sixty-eight members of the Naval Militia recruited in Chicago by Commander Vail are on their way to this city. Thirty of the men are seamen and the others are skilled mechanics. They will either be quartered on the New Hampshire or be sent to the navy yard.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall, a member of the Coast Defense Board, reported to Capt. John Bartlett in Washington yesterday. He has been ordered to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., where he will report as soon as possible for service under Lieut. Commander McLean. Lieut. George Kent, another member of the board, went to Washington last night, where he will continue his duties with Capt. John Bartlett.

Matthew M. Seeley, clerk of the board, has been ordered to return to the navy yard. Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson left on Monday evening for Washington. He has been assigned to the Naval Pay Office. The sessions of the Coast Defense Board will in future be held in Washington.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Several of the Converted Yachts Now Ready for Service.

The United States supply steamer Delmonico, formerly the Port Chalmers, has been renamed the Glacier. This vessel was to have sailed in company with the Yankee to join Commodore Watson's squadron, but she will not be able to leave the navy yard before the end of the week, as it has been found necessary to make some alterations in her refrigerating plant.

The converted yacht Enquirer left the yard yesterday morning to join the harbor defense fleet. The Viking, another converted yacht, will leave to-day for Key West.

The ammunition supply ship Armeria, which has been in the yard for more than two weeks, will leave for Key West to-morrow. The yacht Restless was in the yard yesterday taking on stores and provisions, and as soon as she has coaled she will take up her station off Willets Point.

The storehouses in the navy yard have been so overcrowded during the last two months that it has been found necessary to erect a new building for extra stores and supplies. The structure has been erected close by the coal dock. The building is made of timber, and has an iron roof. It covers an area of 8,000 square feet.

WORK ON THE NEW SHIPS.

Monthly Report to the Navy Department Shows Its Progress.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Five first-class battleships, ten torpedo boats, one submarine torpedo boat, and two steam tugs are now under construction for the United States Navy.

According to the monthly report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, showing the status of these vessels on July 1, the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois, building at Newport News, have advanced 2 per cent. toward completion since June 1; the Wisconsin, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has advanced 2 per cent., and the Alabama, under construction at Cramp & Sons' shipyard, Philadelphia, has gone forward 7 per cent.

The degrees of completion of the five big ships are as follows: Kearsarge, 61 per cent.; Kentucky, 61; Illinois, 48; Alabama, 60, and Wisconsin, 40.

Of the torpedo boats, the Rowan, at the works of Moran Brothers, Seattle, and the Mackenzie, at Charles Hillman & Co.'s yards, at Philadelphia, are practically completed. The Davis, building at the yard of Wolff & Zwicker, Seattle, is 94 per cent. done, while the others range from 2½ per cent. completed to 80 per cent.

The submarine torpedo boat Plunger is not quite three-fourths done, her degree of completion being rated at 73.

WILL BUY FLOATING DOCKS.

Government Is in a Hurry to Secure Two of the Structures.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Navy Department to-day asked for bids for two floating docks, the two to cost not exceeding $250,000, as recently provided by Congress. Chief Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has been very anxious to get some of these floating structures, in order to send them down to the Gulf, and possibly to Cuba, where our cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliary craft could be docked.

Two such docks are located at New York and three more in and about New Orleans. An officer of the bureau is now in New Orleans, looking over the docks there, in anticipation of their being offered to the Government. The choice will be made with very little delay, and it is probable that the two floating docks will be in the service of the Government within a fortnight or so. The bids for the mammoth floating docks to be built at New Orleans will be called for in about ten days.

The St. Louis to be Repaired.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Commandant Casey of the League Island Navy Yard has issued orders to the workmen of the yard to prepare to receive the big auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which is now at Portsmouth, N. H. The cruiser is expected to arrive here in a few days. Some necessary renovations are to be made on the St. Louis, and quite a number of guns are to be put in position on her decks.

Spanish Torpedo as a Trophy.

KEY WEST, July 12.—A torpedo boat from Santiago arrived here to-day, bringing one of the Spanish torpedoes that were picked up in Santiago Harbor unexploded. The missile will probably be sent to Washington as a trophy of war.

CANNOT TAKE OUR OWN COAL.

Danish Authorities at St. Thomas Apply Neutrality Laws.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Before the war began our Government accumulated a stock of coal at St. Thomas, West Indies. Most of it was ashore, but 1,000 tons were on a schooner lying in the harbor. Twice since war broke out the United States has taken some of this coal, once to supply the Minneapolis and once the Montgomery, but as each was bound for the nearest home port and took only enough coal to carry them there, it was fairly assumed there had been no breach of neutrality. However, it appears that there is now a disposition exhibited by the Danish authorities to prevent the United States ships from using this coal, and as there is no question of their right to lay down such a rule, the coal itself probably will be let alone. Fortunately, there is no particular need for it, as there are other means of coaling a fleet now in use. The incident is one which will be used as a strong argument for the establishment of coaling stations in various parts of the globe for the benefit of the United States Navy.

A CHICAGO WOMAN'S PLUCK.

She Captures a Thief and Holds Him for the Police.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Mrs. Johanna Regan of 253 Halsted Street showed pluck to-day when she met a burglar in the hallway of her home. She seized the thief, and a struggle ensued which resulted in the burglar, Joseph Wagner, breaking away and running into the street, pursued by Mrs. Regan, who seized a brick, and, going within close range, ordered Wagner to halt, threatening to hurl the brick at his head.

Wagner looked about, turned pale, and the next instant stopped and surrendered. Then Mrs. Regan took him by the arm and marched him to a patrol box at Halsted and Van Buren Streets, where she held him until a policeman arrived. The package Wagner carried was examined and found to contain a pair of trousers and other articles which he had stolen from a room in Mrs. Regan's house.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...4:40|Sun sets...7:30|Moon rises..12:20

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....3:23|Gov. Isl'd...3:59|H. Gate....5:48
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....3:42|Gov. Isl'd...4:24|H. Gate....6:13

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 13.		
Algonquin, Charleston...		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 14.		
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Jason, Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 15.		
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hillary, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 16.		
Arecuna, Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 8 and up to July ‡21 at 6:30 P. M. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 13.

Croft, Dundee, July 29.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 29.
Hindoo, Hull, June 25.
Liverno, Hamburg, June 24.
Sorrento, Hamburg, June 29.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 6.
Hekla, Christiansand, July 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 8.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Avona, Antwerp, July 2.
Chesapeake, London, July 3.
Linda, Gibraltar, July 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 9.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 3.
La Navarre, Havre, July 9.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, July 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 7.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

America, London, July 6.
Boadicea, London, July 7.
Chester, Southampton, July 9.
Cufic, Liverpool, July 8.
Manitoba, London, July 7.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, July 4.

Arrived—Tuesday, July 12.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, Liverpool June 28, in ballast to Phelps Bros. & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah July 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

For Cooling Drinks

Jugs, Cut Glass, Sterling Mounted, for champagne and claret cups.

Tankards in Rookwood and English Hand Painted Pottery, with Sterling Mountings.

Long Handled Sterling Spoons for champagne and claret cups.

Lemonade or Punch Spoons, long and with hollow handle, for use in place of straws.

Ice Tubs in Cut Glass, with Sterling Mountings.

Our recent publication, "Before and After Dinner Beverages and a Few Sandwiches," may be had on application.

The Meriden Company

Makers of Sterling Silver and Silver Plate

208 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

SS Strathfillan, (Br.,) Thompson, Hamburg June 27, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow July 1 and Moville 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS H. M. Pollock, (Br.,) Newman, Arroyo June 14 and Fajardo July 4, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 11th.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Wetherill, Tampico June 28 and Progreso July 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol June 27 and Swansea 29th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., July 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla, &c., June 28, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Lapronts, Santos, &c., June 18, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow July 2 via Moville 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Anchored outside the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Heathfield, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Marseilles June 14 and Genoa 23d, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loeeswitz, Antwerp July 2, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, Aux Cayes, &c., with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Anchored south of Scotland Lightship at 9:05 P. M.

Ship County of Kinross, (of Glasgow,) Collins, Dunkirk 31 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harry Stuart, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Brinton, Montego Bay 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 12, 9:30 P. M., east, strong breeze, raining.

Sailed.

SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) for London.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Holbein, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Navahoe, (Br.,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

Spoken.

Ship William Tillie, (Br.,) Grigor, St. Nazaire for New York, was spoken June 29 in lat. 48, lon. 36.

Notice to Mariners.

LAKE ERIE—OHIO.

Notice is hereby given that on July 2, 1898, the following-named gas-lighted buoys were established in the westerly end of Lake Erie:

Sandusky Bay Outside Gas Buoy No. 2, painted red, numbered 2, and showing a fixed white light during periods of 4 seconds' duration, separated by eclipses of 10 seconds, on the northerly side of the entrance to the dredged channel across the bar, and about 1 mile northeast from Cedar Point Range Front Lighthouse, in place of the former red second-class can buoy numbered 2.

Gull Island Shoal Gas Buoy No. 3, painted black, numbered 3, and showing a fixed white light, on the northeasterly point of Gull Island Shoal and about 1¼ miles S. ½ E. from Middle Island (Canadian) Lighthouse, in place of the former black third-class can buoy numbered 3.

Niagara Reef Gas Buoy No. 5, painted black, numbered 5, and showing a fixed white light during periods of 10 seconds' duration, separated by eclipses of 10 seconds, on the northerly side of a small reef and about 5¾ miles W. N. W. ⅝ W. from Green Island Lighthouse, in place of the former black second-class can buoy numbered 5.

Bearings are true and given approximately; miles are statute miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Pages 26 and 28, after Nos. 1,256 and 1,267, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Pages 31, 34, and 36.

TILLAMOOK HEAD LIGHT STATION—OREGON.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on July 1, 1898, the sounding of the fog siren at this station, on Tillamook Rock, off the seacoast of Oregon, was temporarily discontinued for repairs to the machinery. The sounding of the siren will be resumed, during thick or foggy weather, after July 30, 1898.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1897," Page 20, No. 1,044, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1897," Page 38.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., July 12.—SS City of Philadelphia, which passed out at 6:51 P. M., bound for Baltimore, passed in at 7 P. M. and anchored in the bay at 7:24 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 12.—SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mount Sephar, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Falmouth to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 3:10 A. M. July 13.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, sld. from Santos for New York July 7.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournie, sld. from Naples for New York July 9.

SS Glenmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Swap, from New York, arr. at Antwerp July 9.

SS Silverdale, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York via Bordeaux, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Cedardene, (Br.,) Capt. Balls, from New York, arr. at Falmouth to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard at noon to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Helene Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Rebbelmunde, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Anna Moore, (Br.,) Capt. Wetherill, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Port Elizabeth July 9.

SS Sceptre, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Hannah M. Bell, (Br.,) sld. from Marseilles for New York July 10.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Capt. Key, sld. from Dunkirk for New York July 10.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Capt. Halliday, sld. from Barbados for New York yesterday.

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Wanamaker's

Wheel Notes

IF in doubt, get a Humber. In that, there is absolute safety. In all the turmoil and flurry the Humber maintains its position at the top, without a shadow of suspicion or doubt or belittlement. It costs $73, $75, and $79,—top prices, to be sure, but *worth* them.

For a smaller outlay, there's the Rodman, at Twenty Dollars. There is no wheel on the present market, excited as it is, that offers such a genuine and satisfactory value-for-price. It is not enough to say that it is a fifty dollar wheel. It was built to compete with fifty-dollar wheels, and surpass them.

Bicycle Sundries on the same basis. For instance,—

Christy Saddles, $1.65

This is for the 1898 model, of course. The New Idea Foot Pump, the fastest and most convenient of all tire-fillers, at 60c. each. And these remarks of other wheel accessories:—

Lovekin Saddles, 1898, $1.50.
Wanamaker Tires, 1898, $5.
Twentieth Century Lamps, 1898, $1.50.
Searchlight Lamps, 1898, $2.50.
Banner Lamps, spring bracket, 1898, $1.30.
Banner Lamps, rigid bracket, 1898, $1.65.
Neverout Lamp, 1898, $2.70.
Plew Saddles, $1.75.
Brown Saddles, $2.
Veeder Cyclometer, 65c.

Fifth floor, Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

More Summer Dresses, at a Price THERE are one hundred in the lot, and we will not sell one of them until nine-thirty this morning. That's to give a fair chance to such women as cannot be here at eight, for an hour's selling will break up the assortment, and a half-day will finish it.

Summer Dresses, they are, in linens and lawns, light summer colors in Vassar checks and black with floral designs. Prettily made and trimmed. They are sorts that should bring from $4.50 to $7.

Choose at $2.25 each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR CUBAN RELIEF.

The Central Committee Will Establish a Base at Key West—Delay in Transportation.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee intends to establish a base of supplies at Key West, and will send 200 tons of food and clothing as soon as transports can be secured. The supplies at the warehouse at Key West are almost exhausted, and D. S. Cobb has been instructed to purchase any supplies that may be necessary. Twenty-five tons have been ready to be shipped from this city for several days, but the committee has been unable to secure the means of transportation.

Mr. Cobb confirms the statement made by Mrs. A. J. Porter, who recently returned from Santiago, that there are thousands of Cubans in the small towns on the north coast of Cuba who are starving and almost naked. The towns have been deserted by the Spanish Army. An attempt will be made to supply these people with food and clothing by small vessels from Key West.

Stephen E. Barton received a long letter yesterday from Miss Clara Barton. She described her work at the front and asked for more supplies to aid in the undertaking.

From the supply depot, 552 Broadway, seven cases were shipped yesterday, in response to a requisition, to the Government hospital at Tampa. The supplies include 2 cases condensed milk and 1 case malted milk, 2 cases Poland water, 250 yards of mosquito netting, and 12 yards of rubber sheeting.

The following general supplies were received: Four cases from Auxiliary 21, 2 cases from Auxiliary 24, 3 boxes of wine and preserves from the Northern Westchester Auxiliary, 1 case from Auxiliary 17, and 500 comfort bags from the Guild of King's Daughters.

Thirteen cases of supplies are packed and ready to be sent South. They will go in a day or two.

During the past two days $14,170.48 has been received by Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen. The contributions were as follows: Maintenance of Trained Nurses Auxiliary No. 3, $8,400; Ice Plant Auxiliary, Centre Harbor, N. H., $2,000; William C. Schermerhorn, Newport, $1,000; Stickney & Conyngham, $1,000; Frederick F. Thompson, $500; Princeton Auxiliary, $180; Clark Thread Company, Newark, $250; "E. P. O." $100; Miss Lena Head, Islip, $100; Auxiliary No. 36, Mount Vernon, $120; Auxiliary No. 35, Eau Claire, Wis., $45; school children, Borough of Queens, $36.93; Miss Jennie S. Walkley, Higganum, Conn., $25; Arthur and Monroe Gutman, West End, N. J., $25; O. G. Willard, Dobbs Ferry, $25; Mrs. C. R. Coster, $25; J. T. Sockman, $25; Mrs. C. H. Skaats, Watch Hill, $25; Mrs. E. A. Teall, Watch Hill, $25; S. R. Coleman, Middletown, Conn., $56; Dr. J. Stedman Converse, $50, and smaller subscriptions, $158.55.

RED CROSS ENDLESS CHAIN.

BABYLON, L. I., July 12.—Miss Nathalie Schenck, who started the endless chain to raise funds for the Red Cross Society, received more letters than ever before to-day. Postmaster Dowden, by doubling the force of clerks, has reduced his own income, as he has to pay for the increased help, but he says he is willing to do anything to show that the Babylon Post Office is up to date. His extra clerks have managed to sort the letters without very much delay.

Miss Schenck, however, admits that she cannot handle the letters as quickly as they require. In all there were nearly 10,000 letters waiting for her. She does not see any way of catching up unless the chain is speedily broken. Among the letters to-day were money orders and checks ranging from the ten-cent subscriptions asked for to fifteen dollars. The majority of the letters now being received come from New England.

Supplies for Our Sick at Santiago.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has asked that contributions in the way of delicacies for the sick, intended for the troops at Santiago, be sent to the Army Building, 30 Whitehall Street. Lieut. Col. Brown is in charge of the medical supply depot, and will acknowledge the receipt of contributions. They will be sent to Santiago on a ship, which will leave here on Friday, and which will call at Charleston, S. C., for troops. In addition to other supplies the vessel will carry 500 beds complete for the Hospital Corps and a large consignment of mineral water.

Relief Committee Appointed.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of Major John Byrne, 45 Wall Street. F. R. Pemberton was appointed Vice Chairman of the committee and Percival Kuhne Secretary. The following Committee on Ways and Means was appointed to devise plans for obtaining funds: F. R. Pemberton, Percival Kuhne, Miles M. O'Brien, and John J. Cullen.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP

Ten Killed and Twenty Hurt at the Laflin-Rand Pompton Lakes Plant.

EXPLOSION IN MIXING ROOM

A Second Caused by Detonation, and a Scene of Devastation Followed—New Jersey Troops Kept Crowds Back.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 12.—There was an explosion at the Laflin-Rand powder works at Pompton Lakes this morning which wrecked two buildings, killed ten men and wounded about twenty others, two of whom may die. The explosion took place in the mixing and drying departments, and came near setting the whole works on fire or causing explosions which would have wrecked the entire plant.

The dead are:

JOHN CRAIG, thirty-five years old, Chief Engineer of the works; lived at Wynoke.

WILLIAM BRENNON, thirty-five years old, cart driver; lived at Butler.

JAMES PHILIPS, forty-five years old; married; had a family; lived at Pompton Lakes.

DANIEL FREEMAN, thirty years old, boss of the drying room.

WILLIAM FISHER.

WILLIAM FISHER, son of Fisher.

JOHN BONATTA, laborer, of Butler.

CASPER COZZINO, Italian laborer, Pompton Lakes; married; fifty years old.

GUIDO MARINO; fragment of body found; identity of man as yet uncertain.

JOSE CASENNE, Italian laborer.

G. J. GARRIGAN, an employe of the company, was missing up to a late hour, and inquiry at the works failed to locate him.

The most seriously hurt are:

Private WILLIAM H. EMMONS, Company I, Third New Jersey Volunteers.
ERNEST GRANGER, electrician of Brooklyn.
JAMES E. ROWE of Bloomsburg.
WALTER MOORE of Pompton Lakes.
RICHARD LEARY of Pompton Lakes.
AMZI ODELL of Pompton Lakes.
EDWARD ROSE, a blacksmith of Pompton.
CHARLES LUKE of Butler.
JOHN PHILLIPS of Brooklyn.
FRANK LEONARD of Pompton.
JOHN LARSEN of Pompton Lakes.
EDWIN LEWIS of Pompton Lakes.
J. W. BURCHELL of Pompton Lakes.

Other Explosions.

There were really two explosions. The first one was at 10:30 o'clock. To those who heard it at a little distance, there seemed to be three separate explosions, occurring within a fraction of a second. Before the noise and roar of the first explosion died away, another followed louder and more terrific than the first. It was separated from the first by perhaps a second, not more.

The roar could be heard for miles. Men near by were stunned and knocked down. The concussion broke windows in all directions for a distance of a mile, and sent the frightened relatives of the men working in the mills scurrying to the scene. At first the villagers thought the explosion had been in the storage houses near the river, and the rush was for them, but they were found intact, and the crowd then hurried toward the main works of the company.

The first explosion occurred in the house where guncotton was being mixed. The second was in the drying house close by. The explosions wrecked the boiler house and killed the engineer. Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and shreds of flesh picked up at various distances tell the story of their fate. Several laborers were engaged in digging a ditch near the buildings where the explosions occurred. They furnished most of the dead.

Fire Follows Explosion.

The explosion was followed by fire. The flames attacked the débris of the wrecked buildings and of the boiler house and threatened to spread to the other buildings, but, owing to the hard work of the soldiers and the men employed at the works, the fire was confined to the wreckage and a couple of buildings of no great value and from which there was no danger. Tons of high explosives were within a few hundred feet of the wrecked buildings, and that they did not go off is wonderful.

Trees 300 yards from the works had their leaves torn off. A line of telegraph or telephone wires about a thousand feet from the mixing house was torn from the poles, as though by a gale. These wires were of a heavy copper type, and constructed to stand the most severe wind storm the section is likely to have. The force of the explosion broke every one of them. Trees within 100 yards of the site of the mixing house were left without a leaf, and some of them were stripped of their small branches. One tree had a big section of the bark peeled off.

A Soldier's Heroism.

One soldier was near the mixing house. He is William H. Emmons of Company I of the Third New Jersey Volunteers. He was within a short distance of the mixing house patrolling his post, to which he had been assigned within a short time. He was caught by flying splinters and terribly injured. One side of his scalp was torn away, and on the other side of his head his ear was torn off, probably by a flying splinter. Splinters were driven into all parts of his body, and some of them were driven almost through his legs.

Corporal H. E. Dyer had just posted the guard and had reached the guard tent. When the explosion occurred he rushed toward the post occupied by Emmons, which was nearest the scene. Another explosion was looked for at any moment, but despite this Dyer rushed into the débris in his search for his sentry. He found him, and lifting him upon his shoulder he started back. Others of the guard coming up relieved him of his burden, and then Dyer went on to the next nearest post, but the sentry was unhurt.

When Emmons was placed on the operating table he refused to take an anaesthetic and never uttered a groan while the surgeon drew from his body splinters of wood three and four inches in length. He is not likely to recover.

John Phillips, foreman of the laboring gang, was standing near a tree about 150 feet from the mixing house. His head was blown from his body and was picked up eighty feet away. His clothing was almost entirely ripped and torn from his body. William Brennon, a cart driver, was hurled fifty feet from where he had been standing, and was badly mangled.

Working in the guncotton room when the explosion occurred was a man named Fisher. The body found on the mountainside may be his, as he is not accounted for. A boy, a son of Fisher, is also missing. He was working probably with his father and he may also have been blown to pieces.

Drying Room Foreman's Death.

Freeman was foreman of the drying room. His body was torn to pieces. Ernest Grainor, an electrician, of 1,907 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was passing within 200 feet of the buildings when they blew up. He has been engaged in wiring the works for electric lights which the company has had put in to keep up with the Government orders. He was hurled to the ground by the force of the explosion, but escaped with bruises. Men further away in the same direction were more severely injured.

Most of the injuries were caused by the flying splinters, which flew from the wrecked buildings in clouds. About twenty were thus injured. The Italians killed were working under Philips, digging the trench. They were killed by concussion and splinters.

Dr. Colfax and Surgeon Barr of the Third New Jersey worked over the wounded. They sent some to Paterson for treatment, and the less severely hurt went to their homes. Charles Lukes of Butler was perhaps the most severely injured, after Private Emmons. He was cut and torn in about twenty places, and may not recover.

Within ten minutes after the explosions the soldiers had formed a line about the works. When the friends and relatives of the employes came to this line of guards there was a scene of intense excitement. The soldiers tried every means of keeping the crowds back, and finally had to force them at the bayonet's point.

As the injured men came out through the lines of soldiers the excitement was redoubled. Every man was immediately grabbed by his friends, and the friends of the others swarmed about him begging for word from those who had not yet come out. Women and children sat crying and wailing, and others rushed about in a frenzy of despair.

The loss of the Laflin-Rand Company, Capt. Aspinwall of the powder company said, will not fall short of $100,000. The Captain could not say how much the accident would delay the progress of the work on Government orders. The work of making smokeless powder will not be much hindered, and that is the most important work the company is engaged in for the Government. Capt. Aspinwall said that the reconstruction of the wrecked buildings will begin at daylight to-morrow, and they will be in full running order within two weeks.

Under Guard of Troops.

The works have been under guard of troops almost from the outbreak of the war. The company has been manufacturing brown powder, nitro-glycerine, gun cotton, and smokeless powder for the Government. When the explosion occurred in the Western Powder Works and at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil, troops were hurried to Pompton Lakes to guard the works there against any possible danger from persons unfriendly to this Government.

Two weeks ago there was a fire at the works. The employes fled, but the soldiers started in to fight the fire, and confined the flames to the building in which they started. The soldiers received the thanks of the company, and on Saturday received the official thanks of Gen. Gillespie for their work. The soldiers ran great risks, as the sparks from the fire dropped on buildings filled with the most powerful explosives.

The theory of men connected with the works is that a grain of gravel or sand got into some of the powder which was in process of handling in the mixing room, and that a spark was struck as it came in contact with the metal surface of the machinery.

ABOARD THE CRISTOBAL COLON.

The Exciting Scenes on the Ship After the Surrender—Gathering Relics and Souvenirs.

A correspondent of The Philadelphia Times who was on the flagship New York, writing of the fight, flight, and surrender or destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet outside Santiago Harbor, says:

"The Cristobal Colon appeared to be resting easily on the beach, with her stern clear and afloat. Boats were ordered to be lowered from all our ships present, and the transfer of the Spaniards to the transport Resolute, which arrived soon after, was immediately begun. When our men arrived on board the captured ship they found water on the berth deck, this coming through shot holes and probably from the injured bow. The engine and fore rooms were slightly filled with water, but no apprehension was felt on this account, as there appeared to be a certain buoyancy about the vessel that gave promise to save her.

"Plenty of time was given the Spanish officers and sailors to pack their belongings into bundles and leave the ship. Wine was flowing freely, the sailors were nearly all drunk, and the officers quite free and affectionate in their manner to the boarding officers. Our men had the chance of a lifetime for a loot. Some stuffed their belts full of pistols and their bosoms with small shells and cartridges. The Spaniards, before the Americans had boarded, threw a great part of the breech blocks of the small arms and the machine guns into the sea in order to render them useless. They were still doing this after our boats were alongside and the men going through the ship.

Quick Work to Save a Gun.

"One Spaniard in the act of throwing overboard a valuable piece of gun mechanism was warned by an Oregon man to leave it alone. The Spaniard was determined to destroy it; the American to save it. Finding it was the only course left him to pursue, the American knocked the Spaniard senseless with the butt of his pistol. This had some effect upon the Spanish sailors, who, crazed with drink and the excitement of the morning, would have destroyed everything. Some of them as they stepped down into our boats swore fearful oaths; others wept.

"A few of them could speak a little English, and others enough to let you know they could swear. When they drew nigh our ships they were eloquent in the way they expressed the firing of the Oregon's guns. 'Too much boom, boom, boom,' is the way they explained it. The Brooklyn they considered a minor danger, and it seems that had the Oregon not been there they would have made great efforts to fight the Brooklyn.

"The Indiana is their idea of our most powerful ships, and they were surprised when told that the ship pursuing them was the Oregon, one of four of the same class as the Indiana. They had been told that the Indiana was our only ship worth considering.

Spanish Delusions.

"The night before their mad break for liberty they had been fighting our soldiers, and had not had anything to eat for some time. To encourage them and raise their spirits they were informed by their officers that all we had outside to prevent their escape were a few yachts with guns on them, and that as soon as they left the harbor they would be met by some more Spanish ships to cover their escape. What kind of yachts they met is now known to the whole world. The sailors seem to have a great fear for the name of Sampson. They dread the latter as much as our men respect him.

"All afternoon the work of rescuing the prisoners and transferring them to the Resolute continued. And also did the sailors of our navy fill up their bags and ditty boxes with curios that will be looked at admiringly for many years to come. Silverware was strewn all about the decks of the ward room and cabin, mixed with bottles of wine and liquors.

Relics from the Ships.

"Every one of our men who was fortunate enough to get into the boats came back with either a rifle or a cutlas, some with both. Others bristled with pistols and captured knives. Medical outfits, silver cases, swords, fancy wooden boxes, linen, and even a live pig were carried away in an indiscriminate manner without the least idea of the chooser's wants or needs.

"Had the live cows on the forecastle not been too heavy, probably one of the best fed of the sailors would have carried them away too. As it is, they went down with the ship. One man struggled with a string of twelve chickens, but for some reason or other he was compelled to leave them behind, probably by some one higher in authority, who had a poor mess on board ship.

"Never before have American sailors been placed in the midst of so much spoil to choose from. It was a case of select and appropriate quickly, for the ship was doomed to go down very soon, as about 5 o'clock it was discovered that she was making water rapidly. Therefore a man with his arms full of bunting and flags, tools and relics, would drop piece after piece in his travel aft and replace it with something more valuable, until eventually all his original load would be scattered in his tracks for the next man to choose from.

"The more sensible and sober of the Spaniards were quite affable, and pleasantly showed our men around the ship and helped to gather the spoils. There was not much regret shown by them at the loss of their splendid ship and the loss of the entire fleet. What seemed to touch their feelings most was when they spoke of the treatment they had been receiving in their service. The Cristobal Colon after the surrender reported twenty-five killed and wounded on board. Of this number but a few had been hurt by shells. These were lying on the decks in hammocks, some of them moaning pitifully.

Scenes Below the Water Line.

"The remainder of those who had lost their lives, we were told by the sailors, had been shot down in the fire room by one of the engineers, who, with pistol in hand, had shot every man that fainted or gave the least sign of exhaustion in that hell below the water line. This has been told us by several of the Spanish prisoners. Imagine that exciting chase—destruction inevitable and nothing to hope for even did the present attempt to escape succeed. With hatches battened down to prevent any attempt to get out of that furnace below, where men were being literally roasted alive, and an officer standing there, pistol in hand, shooting them like dogs. Thank God we have been born Americans and that it is not necessary for our men to be taught their duty through the slender tube of a pistol.

"A wonderful sight—a sight never to be forgotten—to see that powerful-looking Spanish ship, with her double row of bristling guns, lying helpless at the base of a green Cuban mountain and within a few feet of green grass and fragrant flowers. A few cable lengths distant are the ships that have so hotly pursued her to death, and the former enemy now solicitous about the lives of the Spaniards. The little bunch of yellow and white bunting at the foot of the flagstaff spoke eloquently of the dreadful necessity that had compelled Cervera to order his ships out to almost certain destruction. Had they made the attempt during the night one or more of them might have escaped."

CAUCUS ON ELECTION BILL

Republican Leaders Have Decided to Make It Strictly a Party Measure.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED SO FAR

Numerous Changes Made in the Soldiers' Vote Bill—War Appropriation of $500,000 to be Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, July 12.—Little has been accomplished by the Legislature to-day, although the committees labored the greater part of the night to draw up bills covering the three subjects under consideration.

It has been decided by the Republican leaders in the Assembly to caucus on the Metropolitan District Election bill, and thereby make it a strictly party measure. This decision was reached to-day on account of the open defection of some of the New York Republican Assemblymen who are opposed to any legislation affecting the election system in New York City unless it deals directly with the police force. These members still cling to this position, although Gov. Black formally disapproved of it in his message.

Inasmuch as the Republicans in the Assembly have but a scant majority and because the greater portion of them favor the metropolitan district election plan, the caucus is necessary to get the opposing members into line. Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Marshall have labored with Judge Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, all day in drafting the Metropolitan District Election bill, and it probably will not be ready for introduction before Thursday. If it is ready then an adjournment is looked for on Saturday.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly to-day agreed to report favorably the $500,000 War Appropriation bill, and if the Governor sends in an emergency message on it, both Houses can pass it to-morrow.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met at 8 o'clock to-night, and for two hours discussed the details of the Soldiers' Vote bill without arriving at any definite conclusion. Senator Raines's bill was used as a basis, but so many amendments were inserted that it does not resemble its original form.

After the committee meeting the sub-committee, consisting of Senators Wray, McCarren, and Krum, met a like committee from the Assembly, consisting of Assemblymen Armstrong, Palmer, and Fish, in the Secretary of State's office, where the election data was at hand, and started the work of perfecting the bill. There was some doubt expressed as to whether it would be ready for introduction at to-morrow's session.

HOUSES NOT LONG IN SESSION.

Senate Chiefly Discusses the War Appropriation Bill—The Assembly Adjourns at Once.

ALBANY, July 12.—At the opening of the Senate session this morning Senator Higgins introduced the War Appropriation bill, authorizing the Controller to issue bonds, not only for the $1,000,000 appropriated by the last session, but for $500,000 additional for the purposes of the new National Guard.

Senator Cantor denounced such a measure as pettifogging with the finances of the State for the benefit of the Governor. He said the people had expected that an appropriation would be required, and were willing to meet the expenses of the war. He said the people were to be obliged to pay interest on the bonds of the State for the benefit of the Governor. He declared that the issuing of bonds for seven years for money that could be put into the Treasury within one year by direct taxation was without precedent and without justification.

Senators Higgins and Raines explained that Congress had already passed an appropriation which would eventually return to the State a large portion of the money to be borrowed by the Controller.

Senator Cantor declared that if it were a simple appropriation, there would be no objection to it, but he could see no necessity for compelling the people to pay interest on this amount for seven years, when it could at once be obtained by the imposition of a tax so small that no one could appreciate it. The bill was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Wray, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said it was improbable that any report upon the Soldiers' Vote bill could be made to-day. Before the adjournment Senator Ellsworth announced the death of Edward F. Pitts, a former President of the Senate, and offered a resolution expressing the deep regret and sorrow of the Senate at the reception of the news and proposing an adjournment out of respect to his memory. Speeches of eulogy were made by Senators Daly, Grady, and Ford and the resolution was adopted by a rising vote. The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Assembly convened at 11:15 o'clock and adjourned one minute later, after Assemblyman Armstrong had announced a meeting of the Judiciary Committee to consider the draft of the Soldiers' Vote bill. Assemblyman Armstrong said it was the intention of the committee to take up the Soldiers' Vote bill drafted and introduced in the Senate by Senator Raines and revise it in a few details. He expected that the committee would get the bill in its final form some time to-day, and that it would surely be ready for introduction to-morrow.

PURE WATER FOR SOLDIERS.

Treatise on the Subject to be Sent to Officers—Government Experiments with Filters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The National Relief Commission, Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, Chairman, has decided to send to each commanding and sanitary officer of the regiments of the army a communication on the subject of "Pure Drinking Water for the Troops at Home and Abroad." This letter, it is hoped, will aid in getting pure water for all the troops now in service.

The communication offers several suggestions for the purifying of water. Boiling the water is named as necessary, and to alleviate the unpleasant taste, some method of aeration should be resorted to before such water is distributed for consumption.

The Government has decided to issue two clarifying and two germ filters to fifty companies to try them. The Maignen and Borckfeld filters have been purchased at a cost of $32,000 for 2,000. In order to cool the water, water jars, sometimes called "water monkeys," are recommended. They are made of porous material enveloped within an exterior textile covering, which latter, when wet, is found to considerably facilitate slow evaporation from the exterior surface. These jars, when filled with water and suspended from a tree, are capable of lowering the temperature of the water until it is nearly as cool as natural spring water.

Hicksville Post Office Robbed.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., July 12.—The Hicksville Post Office was robbed in a mysterious manner early this morning. Nearly $1,800 was stolen in jewelry, money, and stamps. The safe was not blown open by dynamite, but the combination must have been known to the thieves, for the door was opened by working it. Postmaster Winckler thinks the theft was committed by some resident of Hicksville.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HILL'S FRIENDS HOPEFUL.

It is Claimed that Hugh McLaughlin Has Assured the Senator of His Support.

The friends of Senator Hill are growing more and more hopeful that he will control the Democratic State Convention. Some of them say there is no longer any doubt that this will be the case. It was also said yesterday on good authority that Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, had assured the Senator of his support. Tammany politicians, on the other hand, say it is too early for Mr. McLaughlin to assure either side of his support, and that he is going to hold himself out of the contest between Senator Hill and Mr. Croker until the last moment.

The Senator's friends are taking a good deal of interest in the situations in some of the western counties, particularly in Monroe, where there has been a very close contest between the Hill and the anti-Hill men. A Rochester man closely identified with politics in that county said in a letter received yesterday by a friend of his in this city: "The results of the caucuses in Monroe County are very much mixed. The County Committee is very close, and a few cranks and silverites hold the balance of power between the factions. In the district conventions the Smith-Hickey people (Hill men) carried the First and Second District beyond any reasonable ground for dispute, although the Tracy people (anti-Hill) have made a contest in the First District. The Third District is contested, and the Tracy men carried the Fourth. The preliminary roll of the convention will contain the names of nine Smith-Hickey delegates and three Tracy delegates from this county, the former being friendly to Senator Hill and the latter opposed to his interest."

It is reported that Erie County Democrats are making an effort to launch a strong boom for Supreme Court Justice Titus of Buffalo for the nomination for Governor.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Chairman Elliot Danforth Talks on the Situation.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, denied yesterday a published report that he had said the Democratic State Convention would be held early in September at Saratoga. "I have no knowledge," he said, "when the convention will be held, but I did say that a call for a meeting of the State Committee for the purpose of setting a time and place for the State Convention may be made this month. I have not determined upon what time. That depends upon the State Committee. As yet I have had no opportunity of conferring with a sufficient number of my colleagues to know what their wishes will be."

Mr. Danforth said the convention would probably be held late in August or early in September. He personally was of the opinion that the Democrats, having won the last election, should blaze the way for the Republicans in the coming campaign.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—Delegates to the convention of the National Republican League, which is to open its session to-morrow morning, began to pour in to-day, and the hotels are crowded with representative statesmen and prominent party workers from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Texas, Wyoming, California, Colorado, and Arkansas.

Several of the candidates for the Presidency of the league were among the arrivals. J. Cookman Boyd of Baltimore, who headed the McKinley electoral ticket of Maryland, is one of these. Another is Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton of Illinois, the President of the old Illinois National Guard. A third candidate is President Isidor Sebol of the Pennsylvania league.

President L. J. Crawford of the National League also came in. In an interview he said: "I am not a candidate in any sense for the office again." The advance representative of another candidate for the Presidency appeared in the person of Frank L. Edinborough of West Bay City, the Michigan member of the National League Executive Committee. He is already working hard for E. M. Dingley, the editor of The Kalamazoo Telegraph and son of Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine, author of the present Dingley tariff law. Mr. Dingley was the President of the Michigan league last year. He is expected to-morrow morning.

ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

Campaign buttons were put in circulation yesterday bearing a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor. The picture represents Col. Roosevelt in army uniform, and is surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. Over it are the words: "For Governor, Theo. Roosevelt." The buttons are being turned out by a campaign equipment company.

Col. Roosevelt's name was mentioned two or three weeks ago as a possible candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, owing to the belief that a military hero would be a good man from a political point of view to put before the people at this time.

The buttons were widely circulated among organization Republican leaders, who did not express any enthusiasm over them.

MANY LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS.

About 500 unstamped letters from soldiers in Cuba were received at the General Post Office Monday from Portsmouth, N. H., and sent out on the first delivery yesterday morning. The letters bore the postmark, "Military Station No. 1, Cuba, June 29." They were brought to Portsmouth on the St. Louis, with about 20,000 others from the soldiers in Cuba, addressed to all parts of the country.

A number of stamped letters from the soldiers were received for New York in the same mail. It was provided by the Postmaster General at the beginning of the war that letters might be mailed by soldiers or sailors in active service without stamps, provided they were franked by the immediate commanding officer. The postage is collected from the addressees.

Not one of the unstamped letters taken out by the carriers yesterday morning was brought back to the office. In most cases three or four persons struggled to pay the postage at once.

Lived for a Day with Neck Broken.

Joseph Plesna, twenty years old, of 637 Second Avenue, died yesterday in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, from a broken neck. He visited Stapleton Monday on an outing. Presna went cherry hunting, and while in a tree fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He landed on his head and broke his neck. It was considered remarkable by the doctors that he did not die instantly.

Destructive Fire in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 12.—A fire at 8 o'clock this morning did about $20,000 damage to a row of one-story frame business places on Mechanic Street, this village. The volunteer firemen were summoned, but the flames had gained too much headway to be extinguished before the whole row was gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Trotting at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 12.—Lovers of light harness racing were present in large numbers at the opening day of the four days' meet of the Waterbury Driving Club. Summary:

2:35 Class, Trot and Pace.—Purse, $200.

Agnes Eve, b. m., (Pope)	2	3	2	1	1	1
Mason Boy, b. g., (Fisher)	1	1	3	8	3	2
M. K. and T., blk. h., (Pixley)	3	1	4	3	6	3
Lady Dewey, br. m., (Strong)	7	9	9	2	2	ro
Bobolink, br. m., (Lehman)	8	6	8	7	5	ro
May Wilkes, br. g., (Smith)	6	5	5	4	4	ro
Alto, blk. m., (Dyker)	5	7	7	5	7	ro
Carrie Maud, b. m., (G. Ives)	4	8	6	6	dis.	
Emma C., br. m., (Gardner)	4	4	8	dis.		
Cyclone, (McKenna)	10	dis.				

Time—2:29½; 2:27½; 2:33; 2:30; 2:34½; 2:33½.

2:23 Class, Trot.—Purse, $300.

Tom P., br. g., (Mallott)	1	1	1
Miss Barger, blk. m., (Gardner)	2	3	2
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	3	2	4
Wilkes Pointer, b. g., (Butler)	5	7	3
Joseph Irwin, b. h., (McKenna)	4	4	5
Mary D., b. m., (Hill)	6	5	6
Ansler, b. h., (Wade)	7	6	7

Time—2:23½; 2:25½; 2:23¾.

Free-for-All Trot and Pace.—Purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Pansy Blossom, s. m., (Sykes)	2	1	1
Bullmont, b. g., (Demarest)	1	2	4
Elf, b. m., (Daley)	3	4	2
Maggie, b. m., (Gardner)	5	3	3
Dennis B., b. g., (Camp)	4	5	5

Time—2:16; 2:17½; 2:20.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Expressions of Opinion from Some of the Local Leaders in Regard to Its Contents.

CHIEF DEVERY UNCONCERNED

He Says He Does Not Feel Called Upon to Assume that the Governor Means Him Individually in His References.

The message of Gov. Black to the Legislature, so far as it related to the Police Department situation in this city, went very far from causing rejoicing among the local Republican leaders. Most of them, however, had some time before lost hopes that a plan would be recommended by the Executive which would conform to their ideas of what should be done. The Governor had already given them to understand that he would not countenance a violation of the principle of home rule, and that he would reject their propositions that the Board of Police Commissioners be dealt with directly.

As for Chief of Police Devery, the Governor's attack upon him seemed to rest lightly on his mind. The Chief read the message at his breakfast table. Later in the day a reporter called upon him at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street. The Chief was at first disinclined to talk about the matter, but he smiled pleasantly, and with a touch of sarcasm in his expression when the subject was introduced.

"I have," he said, "the greatest respect for the Governor of the State of New York. I do not care to comment upon his acts or to criticise them in any way. What is more, he does not name me in his message, and I do not feel called upon to assume that he means me individually. The Governor says: 'When recently in New York City the power to control elections was vested in one whose prominence rested upon notorious violations of the election law, the conclusion followed that the selection was made to repeat the infamous practices which tarnished his previous career.'"

Frederick S. Gibbs spoke his mind quite freely on the Governor's plan to deal with the situation. The removal of Commissioner Hamilton was a hard blow for Mr. Gibbs, as the Commissioner was his political protégé. When the committee from the County Committee went to Albany to try to impress the Governor with their views of what should be done, Mr. Gibbs was one of the members. He said yesterday that the Governor's refusal to recommend legislation dealing with the Police Department was as bad as refusing to recommend anything at all to relieve the situation. If a strictly bi-partisan Board of Police Commissioners could not be secured, it would be just as well if the matter were allowed to rest as it is. Nothing could be gained in any other way. A Superintendent of Elections or a bi-partisan Board of Election Supervisors could result in nothing, so far as the situation here was concerned but useless expense. The best way of taking the elections away from the control of the police force was to make that force bi-partisan.

John Sabine Smith, who was also a member of the committee that went to Albany to see the Governor in behalf of the organization here, said while, in his opinion, it was unfortunate that legislation had not been recommended affecting the police force, so as to assure a bi-partisan body, the Governor's views in the matter might nevertheless result in what it was hoped would be accomplished—the insuring of honest elections in the city. He himself would be content to wait and see what was the result. "I believe," he said, "that while the principle of home rule for the city is all right in its way, it should not be allowed to interfere with relieving such a situation as now confronts the people in this city. What the Governor said on this point was well and ably stated. But it is the police force which directly controls elections, and it is that body which should be dealt with."

John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, declined to say anything about the message.

Lemuel E. Quigg, the Chairman of the committee which waited on the Governor, was out of the city yesterday. Where he had gone none of his political associates knew. He had gone, it was said, in search of much-needed rest. Abraham Gruber, also on the committee, has been away on a vacation for several days. The Republican Club was deserted, and the only man of political consequence in sight in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

THE PLATT-WILLIS MEN WIN.

Michael J. Dady Re-elected Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican Executive Committee.

Republicans who have prophesied that the revelations made in court with regard to some of the members of the Platt-Willis organization in Brooklyn would result in weakening that element, if not retiring it to the rear altogether, were much disappointed over the election of a Chairman for the Executive Committee last night. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Invincible Club, on Fulton Street, near Nostrand Avenue, and Michael J. Dady was triumphantly re-elected.

Mr. Dady was placed in nomination by A. T. Hobley. Ex-Assemblyman George E. Waldo nominated Alexander Robb of the Twentieth Ward. It was evident that Dady was going to be re-elected unless he voluntarily declined the place, and Mr. Waldo made a strong appeal to him to withdraw in the interests of the party. He said that recent political events had clearly demonstrated that the Republicans needed an official head who would attract independent voters, and delicately intimated to Mr. Dady that he was hardly that kind of man.

The redoubtable leader of the Third Ward sat through Mr. Waldo's appeal with his famous smile and his famous diamond stud shining together. He looked like a man who was listening to seraphic strains of music. When Mr. Waldo concluded, Mr. Dady's smile broadened into a grin, and he looked well pleased with the world.

Dady got twenty-seven votes and Robb two. The successful candidate was called on for a speech, and he made a characteristic one. He said that he didn't care for the place, and would probably have declined it, but since the newspapers had been hounding him he had concluded to make no opposition to his election. He was rewarded with hearty applause. Marcus B. Campbell was then elected Vice President and John S. Cohen Secretary.

DEMOCRATS OF ILLINOIS.

State Convention Nominates a Ticket on Which the Populists Have a Man.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated this ticket:

State Treasurer—Willard F. Dunlop, Jacksonville.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Perry O. Stiver, Freeport.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—Jacob E. Seidler, Mount Carmel; Napoleon B. Morrison, Odin; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago.

The chief incident of the convention proceedings was a bitter fight over the appointment on the State Central Committee of two men prominent as gold Democrats in 1896—Ben T. Cable of Rock Island and Roger C. Sullivan of the Fifth Congressional District. The fight was carried into the convention, where Cable was denounced as a traitor, but the choice of both Cable and Sullivan as committeemen was finally ratified, it having been announced that they hereafter would support the Chicago platform.

The ticket was put through without opposition. The nomination of Jacob E. Seidler of Mount Carmel for University Trustee was in accordance with a fusion arrangement with the Populists.

The platform indorses the free silver and tariff planks of the Chicago Convention, favors an income tax amendment to the Constitution, demands legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs of injunction, and also demands National and State anti-trust legislation. Among the declarations in the platform are the following:

> We reaffirm the Monroe doctrine and again pledge ourselves to abide by the advice of Washington to keep ourselves free from entangling alliances with foreign nations.
>
> We recognize William Jennings Bryan as the leading exponent of the foregoing principles.
>
> We pronounce the present war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound National policy. We congratulate the Democratic minority in Congress for their firm stand in demanding the redress of our National honor, indorse the declaration of war with Spain, and demand its energetic prosecution in the cause of humanity.
>
> We rejoice in the glorious deeds of valor of our soldiers and sailors and greatly deplore the fatalities and injuries which have so resulted, and we favor the adoption of the most liberal policy toward the sick and wounded and the families of the slain.

Chaplain Jones of the Texas Arrives.

Chaplain Harry Jones of the battleship Texas arrived yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., where he was taken by the St. Louis. He is under orders to report at the New York Navy Yard. Mr. Jones has been sent home as an invalid. He is suffering from a ruptured blood vessel, but whether in his lungs or stomach the doctors have not yet been able to decide. The trouble was caused by shock from the explosion of the big guns on the battleship.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. William D. Pasco, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the rendezvous of his regiment, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Second Lieut. George W. Cole, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., and when he shall have completed his duties pertaining to the mustering-in of Illinois Volunteers, he will proceed to join his regiment via St. Louis, Mo., with permission to delay one day en route.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph C. Devries, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga and report to Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in charge of Leiter Hospital, at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Carl H. Andersen and E. W. Pinkham, United States Army, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Julius A. Escobar and Richard Wilson, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed seven trips to the works of the Cowdrey Machine Company, Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, United States Army, Department of the Gulf, is extended five months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Gulf, is granted First Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell, Nineteenth Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Melville Waterhouse, United States Army, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the United States General Hospital at that post, for duty.

Major Charles E. Ruth, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Army Corps, for duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the points hereinafter designated to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of United States General Hospital at that post, for duty: John S. Fogg, from Biddeford, Me., and A. W. Williams, from Gainesville, Ga.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Charles L. Baker and Howard H. Baily, United States Army, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Charles Gilbert, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. William F. M. Rogers, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., and report to Capt. W. H. Lamar, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer on the staff of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers.

Major Herbert Katz, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in the First Army Corps.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving grounds on official business pertaining to experiments with gun-cotton bursting charges for siege shells, and on the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for three months, on account of disability, is granted First Lieut. Joseph A. Carr, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

First Lieuts. William W. Purnell and Joseph L. Bell, Assistant Surgeons, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of their regiment for duty.

Second Lieut. Lyman M. Bass, United States Artillery, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report to the commanding officer of the United States forces for transportation on the steamer Duchess to Cuba, and, upon his arrival there will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, for duty.

Major Edmond G. Fechet, Sixth Cavalry, having been found by retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident thereto, is retired from active service.

Navy.

Assistant Paymaster J. L. Bunce's appointment is canceled.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Pierce and Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin are ordered to recruiting duty with Lieut. Commander Hawley.

Passed Assistant Engineer Frank L. Strong and Assistant Engineers H. M. Leps, William S. Barger, James L. Smith, Julius I. Wile, Henry E. Middleton, William L. Walker, G. Bloss, A. D. Brown, and R. M. Perkins are detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Asiatic station.

Ensign Plant Fitzgerald is ordered to the Coast Signal Service.

Lieut. E. V. Reynolds is ordered to command the Manhattan immediately, and Ensigns L. F. Burroughs, Marshall W. Hall, and Charles E. Lawton are ordered to the Manhattan.

Chaplain R. E. Steele is ordered to the Lancaster.

Ensign R. T. Moffatt is ordered to the Inca immediately.

Chaplain J. B. Scott is detached from the St. Paul and ordered home on sick leave for three months.

V. B. Sturtevant's appointment as Paymaster's clerk on the Lancaster is revoked.

Oliver G. Haskett is appointed Paymaster's clerk on the Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll, when discharged from treatment, is ordered hmome on sick leave for two months.

Civil Engineer H. R. Sanford is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks and ordered immediately to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. D. W. Coffman, when discharged from treatment at the New York Hospital, is ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, when discharged from treatment at the New York Hospital, is ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Acting Gunner Charles E. Jaffe is ordered to the Franklin.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, Naval Cadet J. W. L. Clement, and Surgeon W. R. Dubose are ordered to the New York Hospital.

Chief Engineers William W. Dungan and Henry W. Fitch, retired, are ordered to duty in connection with the auxiliary naval force at Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster B. P. Dubois is appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from Nov. 1, 1897.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Biscoe is appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from Feb. 5, 1898.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. Hatton is appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from Sept. 26, 1898.

Lieut. J. B. Bernadou is advanced ten numbers.

Ensign D. F. Sellers is appointed watch and division officer on the Philadelphia.

Lieut. J. H. Porter is detached from the Fern and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. H. S. Crossman is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard for examination.

Warrant Machinist Henry Black is ordered to the Harvard immediately.

Assistant Engineer David C. Young is ordered to the Fish Hawk immediately.

Assistant Engineer Thomas Rodger is detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to remain at the Philadelphia Hospital for treatment.

YACHT RACES AT NEWPORT.

Thirty-Footers Have an Exciting Contest in a Stiff Breeze.

NEWPORT, July 12.—In a stiff northeast breeze this afternoon the thirty-footers had an exciting race over the Hope Island course from Brenton's Cove, the starting point. The start was at 2:51, and the summary is as follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:05:31	2:14:31
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:06:20	2:15:20
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:07:03	2:16:03
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:07:19	2:16:19
Vada, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:12:02	2:21:02
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:12:22	2:21:22

MURDER OF MAJOR WILSON

William Mason Arrested, Suspected of Killing the Aged Philadelphian.

THREE EX-CONVICTS WITH HIM

Capt. McClusky Considers Them the Most Important Arrests Ever Made by the Men of His Office.

Capt. McClusky has under arrest at Police Headquarters William Mason, alias "Big Bill," whom he describes as one of the most desperate criminals in the country, and who is wanted by the Philadelphia police for the murder of Major William C. Wilson, an aged book dealer, who was found murdered in his store at 1117 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, in August of last year.

According to Capt. McClusky, the police all over the country have been trying to arrest Mason, but he has managed to escape capture until this time. A number of other crimes are said to have been committed by him. He boasted that he never would be taken alive, and when arrested by McClusky's men he and one of his companions, the police say, tried to shoot the officer. They were taken into custody after a hard fight, in which Mason's companion was knocked insensible. With Mason there were arrested three other criminals. They are George, alias "Red," Spencer, Thomas Reilly, and "Jim" Coffey. They are not accused of complicity in the Wilson murder. All were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and remanded to Police Headquarters.

Capt. McClusky said yesterday that, according to a Philadelphia newspaper, Mason was at Camden, N. J., last February, and two Philadelphia detectives were sent to arrest him. They found him in a saloon and there was a fierce fight. "Big Bill" held up the two Philadelphia officers, took their pistols away from them, and escaped.

Traced to New York.

Capt. McClusky's men learned that Mason came to New York after the murder, and was joined by Coffey. The two men went West, and a short time ago Coffey returned to New York and opened a saloon in Cherry Street, near Pearl. McClusky detailed Detectives Fogarty and Stripp to keep Coffey under surveillance, as the Captain had an idea that Mason would visit Coffey. Monday night Fogarty and Stripp followed Coffey away from his saloon and saw him join "Red" Spencer. The pair went to Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, where they were joined by Mason and Reilly. The two officers, seeing that they would have four desperate men to handle, sent for officers Mulcare and Leeson, who were on duty at the Forty-second Street Ferry.

When they arrived the four officers proceeded to arrest the four men. A fierce fight followed in which Mason and Spencer, the police say, whipped out revolvers and attempted to shoot their captors. Detective Fogarty had seized Mason, who immediately drew his revolver and pulled the trigger in Fogarty's face. Fogarty quickly grasped the revolver with his right hand and the trigger fell on his hand. Detective Stripp had taken hold of Spencer, who also attempted to shoot, but Stripp had drawn his own revolver and with a blow from the butt of the weapon he knocked Spencer insensible at his feet.

Stripp then went to the assistance of Fogarty, who was struggling with Mason. The latter was trying hard to discharge his revolver, but Stripp struck him in the face with his own pistol and compelled him to drop his weapon and submit to arrest. Officers Leeson and Mulcare had less trouble in arresting Reilly and Coffey, who resisted somewhat, but gave in when they found themselves overpowered. Both of them had loaded revolvers in their pockets. They were disarmed and handcuffed. Mason and Spencer were also handcuffed on the spot, and the officers to guard against any further attack from the men searched them. Mason had in his pocket a stick of dynamite, which Capt. McClusky said was big enough to destroy a small house. Spencer had four steel drills, Reilly had a jimmy and some drills, and Coffey had two jimmies, some drills, and the finger of a kid glove, which is used for placing in a hole drilled in a safe to be blown up.

Prisoners' Wounds Dressed.

The four men were taken to Police Headquarters, where a surgeon had to be summoned to dress Mason and Spencer's wounds. Mason said he was a carriage maker, married, and refused to give his residence. George, alias "Red" Spencer, said he was a cabinetmaker and married. He also refused his residence. Thomas Reilly is a clerk, and said he lived in East Fortieth Street. "Jim" Coffey said he was a painter, and refused to tell where he lived.

Mason, the Captain said, will be sent to Philadelphia as soon as officers from that city come for him with the necessary requisition papers. McClusky gives his men great credit for making the arrest. The detectives, he said, took their lives in their hands in arresting the men. He considers the arrests the best ever made by the men of his office.

Mason, with "Jack" Frey, "Reddy the Gloucester," and two other crooks, was sentenced for seven years in the Michigan City Prison, in Indiana, on Jan. 28, 1897, for a house burglary in Terre Haute, Ind. Mason was sent there under the name of William Wright. He broke jail a few weeks after his incarceration and went to Philadelphia. Another crime of which Mason is suspected was the killing of George R. Blodgett, counsel for the General Electric Company, and one of the most prominent patent lawyers in the United States, who was shot by a burglar in his bedroom at his home, at Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 3 last year. Mason is also suspected of the murder of W. O. Hutchins of Providence, who was shot March 8 by a burglar who was ransacking his house. The other men have a long list of crimes recorded against them.

SERVANT WANTED REVENGE.

After Being Discharged She Set Fire to the House of Her Employer.

NEWTON, Mass., July 12.—Annie E. Sheppard, colored, who was arrested last evening by Chief Tarben of the Newton police on the charge of arson, larceny, and breaking into and entering the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Schwarr, at Newton Highlands early in May, was arraigned this morning in the Newton court. She pleaded guilty, and was held in $3,000 for the Grand Jury.

This is the case which has puzzled the police for nearly a year, and which involved not only the attempt to burn the Schwarr house, but the subsequent ravaging of the place and the destruction of $4,000 worth of property, including furniture, carpets, draperies, bric-a-brac, and a grand piano. The woman had made a partial confession, intimating that she wished to be revenged after being discharged as a servant.

Bram Sentenced for Murder.

BOSTON, July 12.—Thomas M. Bram, former mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who was accused of the murder of Capt. Charles I. Nash, Mrs. Nash, and Second Mate Blomberg on board the vessel in July, 1896, and who after two sensational trials was found guilty, "without capital punishment," of the murder of Capt. Nash, to-day was sentenced to serve a life term at hard labor in the State prison at Charlestown. Counsel for the prisoner waived an appeal. Bram addressed the court, declaring that he was a victim of circumstances and not guilty of the crime.

Killed by a Boy at Play.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12.—Rodolph Guerin was shot and instantly killed in Southbridge this morning by Paul Lavalle, the fourteen-year-old son of Joseph Lavalle. The shooting occurred in a barn. Young Lavalle, while playing around the barn, took a double-barrel shotgun and aimed it at Guerin, not thinking it was loaded, and fired.

Bible Revision Nearly Completed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—The Commission on Revision of the authorised version of the Bible, appointed by the last general conference of the Protestant Episcopal Church, expects to complete its labors here this week, and will report to the General Convention, which meets in Washington

TRIAL OF SENATOR KENNEY.

Delaware's Scandal Grows More Interesting and Crowds Throng the Courtroom at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Greater crowds and even more intense interest greeted the opening of the United States Circuit Court to-day, when the trial of United States Senator R. R. Kenney, on charges of complicity in the crime of William N. Boggs, defaulting paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, was resumed. The courtroom would not begin to accommodate those who clamored for admittance.

The trial was resumed promptly upon the opening of court, with E. S. Page, manager for Cuthbert & Co. of Philadelphia, the broker firm with which Boggs had conducted his stock gambling speculations, on the stand. He identified various telegrams which had been sent by the firm to Kenney. One, dated June 24, 1896, quoted the price of Bay State Gas stock and requested Senator Kenney to send a check for $1,000 for investment.

William Anderson of Philadelphia testified that in the Fall of 1896 he received checks signed by R. R. Kenney and deposited them with the German-American Title Company. They were paid on account of some houses which Anderson, as contractor, was erecting for William N. Boggs. The proceeds of those checks, the witness said, went to pay for work on the houses. He identified various checks so given amounting to $980. One check for $189 mentioned in the indictment, he said, had never been given by Kenney. All the other checks were admitted in evidence.

George J. Ritter of the German-American Title Company testified to the transmission of the checks deposited by Anderson in the regular course of business. The deposit slips made out by Anderson when he deposited the Kenney checks were admitted in evidence. Letters transmitting the checks to Dover, through the Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, identified by Charles J. Somers, Jr., of that institution, were admitted in evidence.

Further evidence was given to show that Senator Kenney on April 11, 1896, had purchased at Sheriff's sale a farm in Kent County for Boggs. Boggs, however, had paid the Sheriff's percentage on the sale.

Irving Boggs, bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Dover, was called to identify the individual ledger of the bank containing records of Kenney's check transactions, which ledger, he said, had been kept by him. The defense, however, objected to the admission of this individual ledger, on the ground that it had not been properly kept. Pending argument on this objection the court took a recess until the afternoon session.

The proceedings at the afternoon session of the court were marked by much contention of counsel over the admission of figures showing the varying balances and overdrafts of Senator Kenney's account in the bank. William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller, testified that he kept the individual ledgers of the bank, and that all the entries therein, with four exceptions, were strictly correct. Counsel for the defendant strenuously objected to the admission of the ledger as evidence, Senator Gray contending that as it was admittedly irregular in some respects, it could not be held good in its entirety. The court ruled the evidence admissable, and the defense noted an exception.

Then William N. Boggs and Irving D. Boggs, the latter at present teller of the bank, went over Senator Kenney's accounts in the ledger in detail from May 11, 1896, to May 29, 1896, the date of W. N. Boggs's flight. The balances varied, being as low at one time as 2 cents, and there was a large number of overdrafts. The latter varied in amount from 46 cents to $456.07. District Attorney Vandegrift sought to show that the latter figures did not include a check for $250 given to Cuthbert & Co., brokers, for a stock margin which Boggs had failed to enter, but objection was made and sustained. Some of the overdrafts, it was shown, were not made good until three days after being entered on the ledger. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

FORECASTER DUNN IS OUT.

Eben H. Emery Ordered to Assume Charge of the New York Station at Once.

The resignation of E. B. Dunn, local forecast official of the United States Weather Bureau, which was tendered Monday under protest, was accepted yesterday by Chief Willis L. Moore in the following dispatch from Washington:

> E. B. Dunn, Weather Bureau, New York City:
>
> By order of the Secretary of Agriculture, your resignation is accepted, to take effect at the termination of business to-day. This resignation was not called for, therefore your protest is not recognized. You are hereby directed to turn over charge of the New York City station and Government property to Mr. Eben H. Emery. It is true, as you state, that volunteers were called for to fill observers' places in a tropical climate for the purpose of promptly inaugurating a storm warning service for our commerce in the West Indies, and it is creditable to the bureau that twice as many men volunteered as were needed. As to the controlling officers of the proposed West Indies service, four officers of high rank, yourself included among the number, were requested to hold themselves in readiness for service in the West Indies, believing that none of them would stand upon a technicality about going. While the duty involved some personal risks and hardships, no one except yourself protested against serving in an hour of emergency. As to assigning you to the charge of some observatory, the bureau reserves the right vested in it by law to order any officer to such duty as it may see fit to assign him.
>
> No order was given you to proceed to the West Indies. You were only asked to hold yourself in readiness. It is regretted that you have assumed this untenable and insubordinate attitude.
>
> WILLIS L. MOORE,
> Chief Weather Bureau.

Mr. Dunn said yesterday: "Chief Moore admits in his dispatch what I alleged in the letter tendering my resignation under protest in regard to calling for volunteers from other sections of the country, and directing me to leave the United States, which he had no right to do. My successor is night assistant in this station, a man who never made an official forecast in his life. Forecasts will have to be telegraphed from Washington for him to give out. The plan to send me to the West Indies was due to a fear that the New York station overshadowed the head office in the public estimation."

Mr. Emery is a native of Athens, Me., and is thirty-eight years old. He is a graduate of Bates College, Maine. He has been in the Weather Service for fourteen years and has had charge of a number of important stations. For four years he has occupied the post of first assistant at New York.

CANNOT RESCUE THE DEAD.

The Tunnel Explosion at Cleveland Leaves Dangerous Gases.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Repeated attempts were made throughout the day by rescuing parties to reach the scene of the explosion in the tunnel, which occurred yesterday, killing eleven persons, but in every case they were driven back almost overcome by the suffocating smoke and gas. Fully 5,000 people have surrounded the mouth of the tunnel all day, among whom are many relatives of the victims of the disaster.

It is now believed that the spot where the accident occurred cannot be reached for many hours, perhaps days, and there is not one chance in a thousand that any of the men will be found alive. Assuming that all the men are dead, twenty lives have been lost since the tunnel was started.

Won a Fortune, Committed Suicide.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 12.—Attorney John B. Laidley of this city committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself at the city jail, where he had been committed while intoxicated. He recently won a suit in the United States which gave him possession of several hundred acres of valuable real estate inside the corporation of this city, which was formerly owned by C. P. Huntington.

Cruise to the Seat of War.

Thomas Cook & Son, the managers of tourist parties for all parts of the world, have offered a novelty for travelers this Summer. Arrangements have been made with the Quebec Steamship Company to send the steamer Trinidad on a special cruise, to visit the seat of military operations in Cuba.

One of the first non-combatants to enter Paris after the Franco-Prussian war was a member of this firm, who entered to aid friends in the capital. Similar to that undertaking will be the one now planned, as provisions will be taken to aid those in need, and the proposed trip will resemble the other inasmuch as the party will be among the first non-combatants to land on Spanish soil.—Adv.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACING

Facts About the Mysterious Syndicate That Promises to Revive Racing in New Jersey.

THREE FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Campania, Hurricane, Ogden, Isidor, Rappahannock, Miss Lynch, and Kinvarra the Winners—Rosebed Fell Dead on the Track.

The principal bit of gossip floating about at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday had to do with the recent purchase of the old Monmouth Park property for $45,000, by what is known as the Van Keuren syndicate, and the story about the revival of racing there which persistently circulates. It is to the effect that the syndicate has a lot of money ready to launch in a racing venture, and has the political backing of Allan McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a power in his party when it comes to the legislative action which is necessary, and which, it is said, he has promised to secure next Winter.

The story is that the syndicate is made up of A. F. Walcott, who represents a lot of capital belonging to some one else; Lucien O. Appleby, bookmaker; Allan McDermott, who is represented by Joseph Cook of Boston; A. H. and D. H. Morris, sons of the late John A. Morris, who sunk about $40,000 in the old Monmouth Park track when it was making a final struggle for existence, and J. F. Smith, Jr., who represents the financial interests of M. B. Smith and J. F. Smith. The purchase for $45,000 at foreclosure sale wiped out a mortgage of $460,000, and accrued interest and obligations amounting, it is stated, to $616,000. So the syndicate is ready for business with a very small original investment, and feels certain of securing satisfactory legislation to enable it to resume racing in 1899 or 1900 at latest.

As any scheme which permits racing in the State will also tend to revive the farcical racing at Gloucester and Guttenberg, with all their attendant evils, the citizens of New Jersey may once more have to revive their organization which wiped out the Gloucester and Guttenberg business, and, incidentally, the racing at all the other tracks in that State.

Her Own was dished up as a good thing for the opening race at Brighton Beach yesterday. It was a run of a mile, and Her Own was the favorite in the speculation. But, though she made a good bid for the money, she was not quite able to land it. She was off in front of the bunch, and made the running to the head of the stretch, with Campania and Hanlon leading the rear bunch. But in the run home Maher sent Campania up alongside Her Own, and at the field went to the front, winning very handily by three lengths, while Her Own beat Prince Auckland a couple of lengths for the second money, the latter just nipping Hanlon on the post for third honors.

The race for maiden two-year-olds, which followed, was as full of good things as a country pie is of blackberries at this season, with Dan Cupid the practical favorite, though Rosebed and Rare Perfume carried about as much of the cash of the speculators. To a good start for all but La Penitente, the horses were away, Mark Miles at once going to the front and opening a lead of a length, which he maintained until the horses were well into the stretch. The rest were well bunched and were coming so well together as to foretell the very pretty finish that followed. But for a very unlucky swerve just at the end, Mark Miles would have got the money. But his rider allowed him to cut across the track, and before he could get him straightened Hurricane, Goblin, and Dan Cupid were all on even terms with him. The result was a finish with the quartet on such even terms that it required the official placing to let the crowd know that Hurricane had won, Goblin been given second money, Mark Miles third, and Dan Cupid just left out of the money. One of the "real good things," Rosebed, owned by Bromley & Co., staggered across the finish line the last of the bunch, and, reaching the paddock gate, stumbled against the fence and fell over in his tracks dead. Heart failure the "vets" who examined him all said it was. Taral, who rode the colt, saw what was coming and managed to leap from the saddle just in time to escape a bad squeezing against the fence.

The Owners' Handicap, at six furlongs, was a farce, all but Ogden and Tremargo scratching. The first-named won handily, breaking away from Tremargo in the stretch when Maher got ready to have him do so, and winning by three lengths.

Marcus Daly's colors were in front for the second time in the afternoon at the conclusion of the Flight Handicap, at six furlongs, which was won by his colt, Isidor, second choice in the betting, Handsel having been made the favorite on the strength of his last race, even though he was giving weight to all the other starters except Swiftmas. This was too much of a task for Bennett's colt, who had to be content with third place at the finish, both Isidor and Swiftmas beating him handily. Handsel had made the running with Isidor up to the last sixteenth post, when the latter rushed to the front and won very cleverly, not even Swiftmas, who ran second, pressing him much.

Rappahannock had things pretty much his own way in the fifth race, indulging General Maceo with the lead for a time, only to romp away from him at the end and win, hard held, by a length. The other pair of starters took no part in the contest, trailing on far in the rear.

Miss Lynch was a hot favorite for the extra race, a five-furlong dash, that had a field of seven starters. Mr. McCoy's fleet mare was in front from end to end and got home a couple of lengths in front of Charentus, who lasted long enough in the stern chase to beat Decide out for the second money. The latter fairly staggered under the wire ahead of Tinkler. A stable boy named Neville had the mount on Woodranger, but was so careless at the post that when the start was made he was pitched over the horse's head. He was picked up in an insensible condition, but beyond a severe shaking-up seemed to have escaped injury.

The hurdle race, at a mile and a half, proved to be a good thing for Kinvarra, who was heavily backed by a select few to beat the favorite, Brown Red. He did that easily enough, but El Cid, who made most of the running, gave him a harder argument, and was only beaten a couple of lengths after the pair had a very pretty finish, with both going at top speed during the last half mile of the run.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.

1—Campania, T. D. Sullivan's b. m., 6 years, by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, $800, 97 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5..........(Maher)

2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. m., 4, 99, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10..........(O'Connor)

3—Prince Auckland, J. Corbett's b. c., 3, 91, 8 to 1..........(McCue)

Hanlon, 5, 101, 5 to 1, (Dupee;) Tanis, 5, 108, 40 to 1, (McDermott;) Gun Metal, 3, 93, 50 to 1, (Songer;) Alarum, 5, 107, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Double Quick, 5, 108, 9 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

1—Hurricane, J. Golway's ch. c., by Hanover-Nellie, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..(Songer)

2—Goblin, J. D. Oden's ch. c., 112, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1..........(O'Leary)

3—Mark Miles, J. C. Fitzsimmons's b. c., 112, 12 to 1..........(H. Jones)

Dan Cupid, 112, 2 to 1, (Murphy;) Mail Bag, 109, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) La Penitente, 109, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Savoy, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Somers, 112, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) High Born, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Rare Perfume, 112, 3 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named. Rosebud, 112, 3 to 1, (Taral,) fell dead just after he passed the judge's stand.

Won in a drive by a head; heads and necks between second, third, fourth, and fifth horses.

THIRD RACE.—Owners' Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:13¾.

1—Ogden, Marcus Daly's br. h., 4 years, by Kilmarlin-Oriole, 100 pounds, 1 to 10..........(Maher)

2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 100, 6 to 1..........(H. Jones)

Won easily by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 4 years, by Amphion-Isis, 125 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Hamilton)

2—Swiftmas, Demial & Farrell's b. h., 3, 116, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5..........(Taral)

3—Handsel, J. A. Bennett's ch. c., 3, 114, 2 to 1..........(Doggett)

Cleophus, 4, 126, 7 to 2, (Sims;) Van Antwerp, 3, 103, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Domitor, 4, 111, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) and Billali, 98, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won rather cleverly by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42⅖. No bid for the winner.

1—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 109 pounds, $1,500, 7 to 10 and out..........(Doggett)

2—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 3, 96, 4 to 1 and even money..........(O'Connor)

3—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 104, 5 to 1..........(Maher)

4—Howard S., Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 4, 112, 7 to 1..........(Taral)

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Miss Lynch, C. D. McCoy's ch. m., 5 years, by Faustus-Tallabena, 107 pounds, $300, 2 to 5 and out..........(Maher)

2—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., 4, 113, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Taral)

3—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., 5, 111, 5 to 1..........(Hamilton)

Tinkler, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Orthos, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) and Sallust, 3, 104, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named. Woodranger, 3, 30 to 1, (Neville,) threw his jockey at the post and did not go the course.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Hurdle Race. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:49¼.

1—Kinvarra, F. C. O'Reilly's b. c., 4 years, by Verger-Connemara, 134 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10..........(Anderson)

2—El Cid, A. G. Blakely's b. g., 4, 130, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Cochrane)

3—Brown Red, M. Kearny's b. h., 5, 139, 4 to 5..........(Chandler)

Beaufort, 5, 139, 12 to 1, (Collins,) and Beaumont, 5, 138, 20 to 1, (P. Callahan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

A long line of remnants will be cleared this week.

Suits to order, formerly $16.00 to $30.00, now at $14.00. Trousers, formerly $6.00 to $8.00, now at $4.00.

MONEY BACK OR A YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS THE PROTECTION WE GIVE!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Doggett	116	Songster	107
Ben Ronald	113	Vigenta	107
Atlantus	108	Ella Daly	99

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Improvident	112	Prince of Wales	107
Task Master	112	Judge Magee	107
Burlington Route	112	Sky Scraper	104
Fast Black	109	Subject	104
Deceptive	107	Coquine	104
Meddlesome	107	St. Sophia	104
Ben Lodi	107	Country Dance	104
Leando	107	Mail Bag	104

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Six furlongs.

Tabouret	111	Fleeting Gold	106
Pink Chambray	111	Calculation	106
Briar Sweet	111	Finelta	106
Octave	106		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile.

Peep o'Day	126	Tripping	106
Dr. Catlett	119	Nosey	100
Rondo	116	Sensational	92
Ben Ronald	112	Jefferson	90
Caldron	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Kirkwood	112	Lepida	104
Braham	110	Diminutive	104
Hilee	109	Russella Walden	102
General Mart Gary	107		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ein	110	Merlin	96
King T.	106	Inspection	85
Taranto	102		

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—One favorite and two outsiders captured the three events at Highland Park to-day. Results:

2:17 Trot.—Mattie Patterson won in straight heats. Time—2:16¼; 2:14½; 2:14¾. Black Raven, Espy Boy, White Points, Topaz, Anti, J. J., St. George, Quick Silver, Bowery Belle, and Ellert also started.

2:35 Pace.—Star Hal won in straight heats. Time—2:16; 2:17¼; 2:16½. M., Clemens Boy, Quick Silver, Margan, Americus, Sweet Heart, and Moncato also started.

2:20 Trot.—Askey won in straight heats. Time—2:11¼; 2:13¾; 2:16½. Belle M., Red Ray, D. L. C., Eleanor W., My Lady, Golden Star, McGinty, Dorothea S., Altona, and Faultless also started.

At Utica.

UTICA, July 12.—The opening meeting of the Utica Park Trotting Association took place to-day, with Central New York Circuit races. Marion Mills, the guideless wonder, went a mile in 2:14½. Summaries:

2:40 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Nellie Conway, g. m., (Smith)	1	1	1
Hurricane, b. g., (Rennick)	3	2	2
Flora Woodnut, b. m., (Manley)	2	10	6
Eagle Woodnut, b. g., (Ely)	4	3	7
Miss Shaw, blk. m., (Turner)	8	4	3
Audacity, b. m., (Ree)	5	6	4
Nordine, b. g., (McEwan)	6	5	9
Sabulah, br. m., (Green)	9	7	5
Rosie Wilkes, ch. m., (Wadsworth)	7	9	8
Tom Leary, gr. g., (Leary)	10	8	10
Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., (Halsted)	Dis.		
David G., b. g., (Pratt)	Dis.		

Time—2:24½; 2:23½; 2:24.

2:35 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Dewey D., br. g., (McManus)	1	1	1
Bonnie L., br. m., (Mellon)	3	2	2
Friendship, ch. m., (Van Valkenburgh)	2	4	4
Kenneth, b. g., (Smith)	4	3	3

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¾; 2:21.

2:15 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Cynthia E., ch. m., (Cook)	1	1	1
Syra, br. m., (Smith)	2	2	2
Malvolio, ch. m., (Cummings)	5	3	3
Cute, br. m., (Strong)	3	5	8
Tommy L., br. g., (Woodworth)	4	4	5
Prince H., b. g., (McEwan)	6	7	4
Boon Wilkes, br. g., (Galusha)	7	6	7
Dick Welles, br. g., (Fish)	8	Dis.	

Time—2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:17½.

At Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 12.—Fair weather and a fast track brought a large crowd to the reopening of the famous Narragansett Park to-day for a four days' harness meeting. Some of the best horses in the country have entered, and the conditions presage success for the meeting. Summaries:

2:30 Class, Trot.—Purse, $1,000.

Miss Beatrice, br. f., by Direct, (Kelley)	1	1	1
Prudence, b. m., by Barney McGregor, (Conley)	2	2	2
Malacca, blk. m., by Ralph Wilkes, (A. Trout)	3	3	4
Webb, b. g., (Walker)	4	4	3
Claynette, b. m., (Isabel)	5	5	Dis.
Ariona, b. m., (Tyson)	Dis.		

Time—2:15½; 2:18½; 2:15.

2:15 Class, Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Hal Wilkes, ch. s., by Beaumont, (Golden)	8	7	5	6	1	1	1
Corbet, b. g., by Walter Merrell, (Demorest)	1	9	1	8	4	4	3
Nervine G., br. g., by Nerval, (Marsh)	5	3	3	1	2	2	2
Mazette, b. f., (Dailey)	7	1	2	2	3	3Dr.	
Gjeslea, br. g., (Dorr)	2	2	8	3	5	Dr.	
Journeyman, br. s., (W. O'Neill)	4	4	4	4	Dr.		
Mary S., b. m., (J. O'Neill)	9	6	6	6	Dr.		
A. S. L., ch. g., (Palmer)	3	5	7	5	Dr.		
Dan Robinson, ch. g., (Fashner)	10	10	9	7	6	Dr.	
Mase, g. g., (F. Clark)	6	8	Dis.				

Time—2:14½; 2:17¾; 2:16; 2:15¼; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:22½.

2:08 Class, Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Dan S., b. g., by Semicolon, (Davis)	1	1	1
Refina, g. m., by Re-election, (Marsh)	4	3	4
Courier Journal, blk. g., (Golden)	3	2	2
Passing Belle, b. m., (Birch)	2	4	3
Barney, b. g., (McGregor)	5	5	5
Red Silk, b. m., (Tyson)	6	Dr.	

Time—2:08¾; 2:11; 2:10; 2:08½.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

St. Louis Team Are Again Defeated by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

VISITORS WERE OUTPLAYED

Brooklyn Defeats Pittsburg by Timely Hitting—Other Games Won by Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	50	25	.667
Boston	45	27	.625
Cleveland	43	28	.606
Baltimore	42	28	.600
Chicago	43	32	.573
Pittsburg	39	33	.542
New York	36	34	.514
Philadelphia	30	38	.441
Washington	29	42	.417
Brooklyn	28	41	.406
Louisville	23	50	.315
St. Louis	23	53	.306

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 5.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 3.
Boston, 6; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

The St. Louis team gave a better exhibition against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but were so far outclassed that the game was uninteresting. The only redeemable feature of the game was the fast base running of the local team. The latter were exceptionally lively, and used rare judgment in running the bases.

There was very little hitting during the game. The visitors outbatted the New Yorks, but Meekin kept their eight hits well scattered, with the exception of the second inning, when two consecutive hits after a base on balls gave them their solitary run. The New Yorks, although they could not hit Esper's curves very hard, made every one of their hits count. Esper was very wild after the third inning. In the fourth inning he gave three consecutive bases on balls, which netted a run. In the fifth inning a hit by Tiernan, a base on balls to Joyce, and Grady's two bagger brought in two runs. Timely hitting in the sixth inning brought in another brace of runs.

Davis was unable to play yesterday because of a bad leg. His position at shortstop was ably filled by Doyle, and Grady played in right field. Hartman, Joyce, and Gettig did some effective fielding for the home team, and Dowd did the best work for the visitors. Catcher Zearfoss was yesterday released by the local club. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	6	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	1	8	1	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Doyle, ss.	0	0	5	3	1	Decker, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Gettig, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	Clements, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	1	0	4	1	0	Quinn, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	3	2	0	Carsey, 2b.	0	3	0	3	1
Meekin, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Esper, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	7	6	27	12	1	Total	1	7	24	7	1

New York	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	.	—7
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Carsey, Gettig, and Joyce. Two-base hit—Grady. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2; off Esper, 6. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by Esper, 3. Wild pitches—Esper, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT PITTSBURG.

The Visitors Were Beaten Through Timely Hitting in the Third Inning.

The Brooklyns won from the Pittsburgs yesterday in the third inning on a single, a two-bagger, and a base on balls, coupled with an error by O'Brien. The game in itself was long drawn out and uninteresting. Stein has probably been released by the Brooklyns, as he has not appeared at the grounds for several days. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	1	D'nov'n, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	10	1	1
Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	0	0	1	Gray, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	McC'rt'y, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
H'llm'n, 1b.	1	1	1	3	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Schriver, c.	0	1	0	2	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	4	5	0	Padden, 2b.	0	1	3	4	1
Ryan, c.	0	1	6	1	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	5	3	1
Dunn, p.	1	3	0	0	0	H'st'ngs, p.	0	0	1	3	0
						*Ladd	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	12	3	Total	1	5	24	14	3

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	.	—4

*Batted for Padden in ninth.

Stolen bases—Dunn, Sheckard, Jones. Two-base hit—Hallman. Double plays—O'Brien and Ely; Hastings and O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Hastings, 3. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Hastings, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 5.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The Cincinnatis easily outplayed the former pennant winners to-day, and won as they pleased. Score:

Baltimore	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 5
Cincinnati	2	2	1	0	4	0	1	0	.	—10

Cincinnati, 15; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Baltimore, Maul, Nops, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Boston, 6; Louisville, 2.

BOSTON, July 12.—But for Wagner's home run in the second inning, Louisville would have been shut out to-day. The game was decidedly one-sided, and Nichols had the visitors well in hand from the start. Hickman in his first appearance with the home team made a very favorable impression. Score:

Boston	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	.	—6
Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Base hits—Boston, 10; Louisville, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling, and Kittridge; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Clevelands defeated the Philadelphias to-day by good hitting, aided by some loose fielding on the part of the local team in the sixth inning. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 5. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Cleveland, Powell and Cruger. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Chicago, 7; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Washingtons lost to-day because they could not hit Kilroy and made many errors. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	.	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Washington, 6; Chicago, 9. Errors—Washington, 10; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; Chicago, Kilroy and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 3; Buffalo, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 11; Rochester, 1.
At Newark—Newark, 16; Reading, 6.

Eighth American Whist Congress.

BOSTON, July 12.—The first session of the eighth American Whist Congress was held in the Hotel Vendome to-day. Delegates from all the clubs in the league were present. The principal business after the roll call, which showed few absentees, was the adoption of the report of the Committee on System of Play. The committee recommended the long suit system. The committee also recommended that this system be initiated and carried forward by the use of the number-showing leads, the second, third, and fourth hand plays, and the conventional discards, and signals, all of which together constitute what is commonly known as the system of American leads.

WHEELMEN ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Park Commissioners Must Show Cause Why W. F. Doll Shall Not Ride There.

J. Baldwin Hands, counsel for William F. Doll, the bicyclist, who is attempting to prove that wheelmen have a legal right to wheel upon the Harlem Speedway, obtained an order from Justice Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday requiring the Commissioners of Parks to show cause why they should not be enjoined from excluding Mr. Doll from riding his bicycle on the public driveway known as the Harlem Speedway. The case will be argued this morning in Part I., Supreme Court, probably before Justice Giegerich.

In his complaint before Justice Daly, Mr. Hands stated that the Speedway is a public driveway, and that the plaintiff and others have the same right to ride upon it as upon any other public driveway in New York. Mr. Hands declined to say what his contention would be, except that it was not based upon the Liberty bill.

The League of American Wheelmen officials deprecate Mr. Doll's course, as the local consulate of the league has stated that wheelmen did not desire to ride on the Speedway. A number of prominent wheelmen, however, are morally supporting Mr. Doll, claiming that if the wheelmen win the present contention, it will be a valuable precedent. They admit that the Speedway is inconvenient and dangerous for cyclists, and would see the technical right only upheld.

CHESS PLAYERS AT VIENNA.

The Twenty-ninth Round of the Tournament Is Played Off.

VIENNA, July 12.—This morning the chess players began the twenty-ninth round of the international chess tournament in this city, when the order of play was as follows:

Baird vs. Lipke, Burn vs. Halprin, Walbrodt vs. Maroczy, Alapin vs. Steinitz, Tarrasch vs. Marco, Schiffers vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Showalter, Pillsbury vs. Blackburne, Caro vs. Tschigorin, and Trenchard a bye.

After the first adjournment, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following results had been recorded:

Baird lost to Lipke, Alapin went down before Steinitz, Tarrasch beat Marco, Schiffers and Schlechter drew, and Pillsbury defeated Blackburne. The other games were adjourned, all in even positions.

When time was called this evening the following results were announced: Caro defeated Tschigorin, Janowski beat Showalter, Burn vs. Halprin, and Walbrodt vs. Maroczy games were adjourned unfinished.

The scores of all the competitors follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	16	12	Pillsbury	22½	5½
Baird	8	21	Schiffers	16½	14½
Blackburne	13½	14½	Schlechter	15½	13½
Burn	16	11	Showalter	10	18
Caro	10½	18½	Steinitz	18½	9½
Halprin	12	16	Tarrasch	22	6
Janowski	18	9	Trenchard	5	23
Lipka	16½	12½	Tschigorin	17½	11½
Marco	13	16	Walbrodt	14	13
Maroczy	15	13			

Play will be resumed to-morrow, when the pairing will be in this, the thirtieth round, as follows:

Blackburne vs. Janowski, Showalter vs. Schiffers, Schlechter vs. Tarrasch, Marco vs. Alapin, Steinitz vs. Walbrodt, Maroczy vs. Burn, Halprin vs. Trenchard, Lipke vs. Caro, Tschigorin vs. Pillsbury, and Baird a bye.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

The Harvest Proving that the Yield Is the Largest Ever Known in the West.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 12.—The great wheat fields of this State are a source of wonderment and astonishment to the Northwestern farmer this year. Harvesting has commenced in the southern counties of the State, and the results are surprising to all. Not since the first settlement of the Northwest has the growth of small grain been so rapid as during the present season, and the first thrashings, which were begun this week, show that the yield has been greater than ever in the State's history. Besides this condition is the twenty-five per cent. increased acreage over last season. The State will produce 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against 29,000,000 last year.

According to these estimates, the high price of wheat last Fall, occasioned by the Leiter corner, prompted farmers to plant more extensively of wheat this year. But this was not the only reason. The Western farmer has learned to cultivate wheat at less expense than formerly, and the immense settlements of Russian farmers understand little else than the raising of wheat.

In the northern part of the State, at the town of Eureka, is to be found the largest local grain market in the world. Here forty-four grain elevators and warehouses are employed to care for the wheat that is brought from the country west of the railroad terminus. All of the great elevator lines of the country are represented here, and as many as ten train loads of grain are shipped to the Eastern markets daily. The railroad is now contemplating an extension further into the wheat belt westward, and the importance of Eureka will then be impaired as a local market.

Vast wheat fields, where the grain stands from two and a half to three feet high, and extending in a radius of 100 miles from the town, will be ready for the reaper about the 20th inst., with every prospect that the yield will be even heavier than that now being cut and thrashed out in the southern part of the State.

Railroad companies are troubled over the demand that will soon be made upon them for transportation facilities when the crop is ready to move. The capacity of the elevators in the State is inadequate to the demands that will be made, and storage contracts are now being made with the large grain raisers, who will rush their grain to market direct from the fields.

The whole Northwest has been exceptionally free from devastating storms during the growing season, and while the rainfall has been exceptionally great, it appears to have been a benefit rather than a detriment, as the farmers predicted.

The contrast between the condition of the farmers of South Dakota to-day and that of six years ago seems hardly credible. It will be remembered that only six years ago Gov. Sheldon proclaimed to the world that the farmers were starving, and aid was sent them from the East. The great newspapers of the East sent agents to investigate, and the sufferings of the farming classes were graphically portrayed. But how different is their condition to-day. The farmers have become rich and prosperous. It is difficult for banks to find borrowers among them, and so independent have they become that many small banks acting as agents for Eastern financial concerns have been forced out of business. Six years ago from 12 to 24 per cent. was the rate of interest paid on borrowed capital. To-day the State cannot loan its school fund at 7 per cent. South Dakota farmers do not need money except for the purpose of buying more land, and those who do not invest in land are loaning their surplus funds on town mortgages.

Immigration in South Dakota was temporarily suspended by the declaration of war, yet her increase in population in 1898 is estimated at 25,000.

Aid for Poor Families.

The Association of New England Women held its weekly meeting yesterday at the Buckingham Hotel. Mrs. Henry Clark Coe presided. Those present were Mrs. Augustus Dexter, Mrs. H. O. T. Ansley, Mrs. C. L. Wetherbee, Mrs. A. C. Judson, Mrs. B. F. Foot, Mrs. S. P. Swinburne, and Mrs. John F. Barry. The association has received $229 since Sunday, and has expended $280 in the last three weeks. The Marion Cottage at Lake Mohican has received ten families since Sunday. They will stay there for a week, when others will be sent. Arrangements have been made for eighty-seven families for one week. They can then reapply to the association and will again receive aid.

A Negro Lynched in Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12.—John Henry James, a negro who assaulted Miss Julia Hotepp, on the public road near her home yesterday morning, was lynched to-day two miles west of the city by an armed posse of 200 men. Last night the authorities slipped the prisoner out of jail and sent him to Staunton on a special train for safe keeping. A special Grand Jury had been summoned to try the case this morning at 10:30 o'clock and the court was in session when the news came that the train which bore the prisoner had been stopped and the prisoner taken off and hanged to a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

20-FOOTERS' TRIAL RACES

Yachts Compete for Selection for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Trophy.

SAILING IN HEAVY WEATHER

The Akabo and the Crane Boat Exhibit Stiff Qualities, the Former Being Faster "On the Wind."

In a twelve-knot breeze that made many of the larger yachts on Long Island Sound reef their ordinary spread of canvas and through a rough sea the first real races for the selection of an American representative twenty-footer to go to Canada and try and win back the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup were sailed off Centre Island yesterday. The contest, which was originally arranged to be sailed over a four-mile course, three times over, making a total of twelve nautical miles, was altered into three separate races, the competing yachts being stopped at the end of each round and again started with the usual preparatory signal.

The Akabo exhibited the greatest speed "on the wind," but the Crane boat was slightly faster "down wind." The Akabo, which covered the course in the shortest actual time in two out of three of the races, gained on every windward leg, but was hardly a match for her speedy competitor in running. The Asthore was sailed with excellent judgment by Frank Bowne Jones, but was clearly outclassed by the newer boats, as was also the Cicada. This last-named craft was heralded as a heavy weather boat, but her performance yesterday proved that the surmise was unfounded or her crew did not know how to sail her. She was on her beam ends nearly all the time in the windward work, and apparently could not stagger under her spread of sail, for her owner was compelled to luff up every few minutes.

All the competing yachts were under close-reefed sails and spitfire jibs when at 12:30 o'clock the preparatory signal was sounded. The wind was from east-northeast, and as far as the eye could reach the Sound was a mass of tumbling, heaving waves that rolled over each other in quite a formidable fashion. The whistle for the start was at 12:35. About this time the Seawanhaka carried away her main sheet, and the start was delayed, the Asthore, which had crossed the line on the first signal, being called back. At 12:50 the second signal to get away was given. The Cicada was the first to slip over the mark. Her port deck was awash and her crew were perched high on the weather rail as she crossed. She was followed by the Seawanhaka and Asthore, both on the port tack, and more than two minutes later by the Akabo, which had been working down to the line. After a short hitch out into the Sound the Akabo, Asthore, and Seawanhaka brought their booms over to the starboard side and made a long leg up the harbor in the direction of Cold Spring Light, for the purpose of getting out of the strong flood tide that came in from the sea with the speed of a mill-race. They all kept well under the lee of Lloyd's Point and appeared to be making good weather of it despite the white-capped rollers. The Akabo skated along over the water like a swallow and soon passed the Asthore and Cicada. The last-named was a bad last, and far to leeward of the Asthore. Sheets were eased off as the boats went around the outer mark, and the crew of the Seawanhaka at once set a big spinnaker to port. On board the Akabo one of the crew went forward to execute the same manoeuvre, but just then her stern was lifted on a big wave, and she plunged her bow into the water at an angle of about 45 degrees. Her square scowlike bow against the solid water stopped her headway instantly, and it looked for a moment as though she would turn a complete somersault. She was righted in a moment, however, and the moment she got her nose out of the water she started like a gull after the fast-flying Seawanhaka that had gained nearly 100 yards while the Akabo was indulging in the gymnastic feat. The summary of the first race follows:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Outer Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Cicada	12:50:14	1:36:10	1:53:20	1:03:06
Asthore	12:50:18	1:32:28	1:52:45	1:02:27
Seawanhaka	12:50:22	1:30:53	1:46:20	55:58
Akabo	12:52:43	1:31:10	1:47:15	54:32

Akabo gained 2:04 on Seawanhaka to windward. Akabo lost to Seawanhaka 38 seconds before the wind.

SECOND RACE.

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Outer Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Asthore	2:15:05	2:57:40	3:16:02	1:00:57
Seawanhaka	2:15:05	2:53:30	3:08:36	53:31
Cicada	2:15:17	2:54:50	3:11:39	56:22
Akabo	2:15:26	2:53:45	3:09:38	54:12

Akabo gained 6 seconds on Seawanhaka to windward. Akabo lost 47 seconds before the wind.

THIRD RACE.

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Outer Mark. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Seawanhaka	3:22:54	3:56:22	4:11:24	48:30
Cicada	3:23:22	3:56:41	4:12:40	49:18
Akabo	3:23:31	3:55:20	4:10:56	47:25

Akabo gained 1:39 on Seawanhaka to windward. Akabo lost 34 seconds before the wind.

In the three races the Akabo gained 3:49 on the Seawanhaka in windward work, while the Seawanhaka gained 1:59 on the Akabo in running before the wind, which leaves a net gain of 1:50 in favor of the Akabo on the three races.

The races will be continued to-day.

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

Madame Roberto Wins the Maiden Plate for Two-Year-Olds.

LONDON, July 12.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second July meeting to-day Mr. Dobell's bay filly Madame Roberto won the Maiden (at entry) Plate. This race is of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds; those claiming by 6:30 P. M. the evening before running to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Eighteen horses ran over the course, (the last five furlongs of the Bunbury mile,) and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Dobell's b. f., Madame Roberto, by Veracity-Scotch Brier..........1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's ch. f., Myakka, by Sensation-Magnetic..........2
Sir R. Waldie Griffith's b. f., Madame Delicieuse, by Sir Hugo-Madame Hampton..........3

LONDON, July 12.—Mr. James R. Keene's four-year-old bay colt St. Cloud II. won the Dullingham Plate. This event is of 500 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate. For three-year-olds and upward. There were three starters, over the Ellesmere Stakes course, (about one mile and three furlongs,) and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. James R. Keene's four-year-old b. c., St. Cloud II., by Candlemas-Belle of Maywood...1
Lord Penrhyn's three-year-old b. c. King's Messenger, by King Monmouth-Swiftsure.....2
Sir M. Fitzgerald's three-year-old b. f., Sweet Hampton, by Hampton-Bendemeer..........3

C. T. Patterson Buys Two Colts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 12.—Charles McMeekin has sold to Charles T. Patterson the bay yearling colt by Fonso, dam Daisy Rose, by imp. Esher, and the bay yearling chestnut colt by Lamplighter, dam Chapalet, (sister to Banburg,) by imp. King Ban. Price, $3,500 for the two.

The President's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President has made the following appointments: Champion S. Chase to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Omaha, Neb.; Edmund H. Zurhost, Collector of Customs for the District of Sandusky, Ohio.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington..........513 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
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THE CANADIAN VIEW.

Now that the American Commissioners have been chosen to meet the English and Canadian to discuss the pending differences with the Dominion, the Canadian press is agitating more actively the subject of reciprocity. It is generally taken for granted that there will be no great trouble in reaching a substantial agreement on all other matters, but as to reciprocity the outlook is not regarded as promising.

So far as any near solution goes it is not promising. The situation is only too simple. The tariff of Canada is on the average lower than that of the United States. During the five years ending with 1897, before the present Dominion tariff went into effect, the Canadian market took some $264,000,000 of American goods, while the American market took only $184,000,000 of Canadian goods. With the lower Canadian tariff this difference is likely to increase. The Canadians naturally think that the only effective way of increasing trade between the two countries would be for the United States to reduce its rates, and they point to the duties on coal, ore, lumber, fish, hay, barley, &c., as those which should be lowered.

Substantially they are right, and as all these commodities are either food or materials for manufacture the duties on them could be entirely removed to the great advantage of our own people and without the slightest injury to any important National industry. But what chance is there that the American Commissioners, much less the American Congress, can be brought to see the simple truth?

THE POPULAR LOAN MYTH.

The people are wiser than the demagogues. It was the theory of the demagogues that the wage earners and persons of small means throughout the country yearned to invest their savings in Government bonds. Plutocratic Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury controlled by Wall Street had hitherto dealt only with syndicates and money sharks whenever the Government wished to borrow money. The poor could get no bonds. The money power had a monopoly of every issue. Meanwhile all over the country the humble farmer and workingman saddened or grew desperate under the policy that gave all the bonds to the great bankers and denied them to the common people. Their honest bosoms heaved with the patriotic desire to lend money to their country. The demagogues determined to give them the opportunity.

It was assumed that the small hoards would all come out for investment in Government bonds if the subscription was truly popular. It was the theory of the demagogues—and certain very ignorant and baneful newspapers in this city eagerly helped them in their labors—that the workingman who had put by a few hundred dollars would be quick to draw his money out of the savings bank where he was getting 4 per cent. interest in order to invest it at 3 per cent. in Government bonds; that he who had no strong box or more secure repository than a cupboard or a table drawer would gladly assume the risks involved in the custody of a coupon bond, which the Government does not replace if lost or destroyed; or, if he took a registered bond, that it would be a pleasure to him to notify the Treasury of all his many changes of domicile from tenement to tenement in order that his interest check might not go astray; and that, instead of having his money where he could draw two or five or twenty dollars in time of need without losing time from his work, he would be much better satisfied to invest it in a bond, which he would have to sell outright—and, being unpracticed in such matters, perhaps at less than its market value—the first time he wanted a few dollars to use.

The demagogues and the ignorant demagogue newspapers were wrong. The American workingman is not such a fool. Although the two-hundred-million "popular loan" has been dangled before him for weeks the close of the period of small subscriptions shows him an intelligent abstainer from the follies he was supposed to be burning to commit. The statements from officers of some of our largest savings banks printed in The Times of yesterday prove conclusively that money has not been drawn to any appreciable extent by their depositors for investment in bonds.

The truth is, and the attempt was repeatedly made to get it into the thick heads of the demagogues, that the American wage earner is and always has been an investor in Government bonds. His investments are managed for him, without charge, by the Trustees of his savings bank, and Government bonds have always been a favorite form of investment with them. But this "popular loan," by virtue of that irony of fate which so often confounds and defeats the efforts of the mischievous and the ignorant, is by its terms put beyond the reach of the savings banks. It happens, therefore, that an issue of bonds that was laboriously contrived for absorption by the people reaches the people hardly at all, and the savings of the American wage earner for the first time in our history are excluded from investment in bonds of the Government.

The amount of the subscriptions in sums of $500 and less will reach $75,000,000, it is said, but the great bulk of these subscriptions are in no sense "popular." They represent the aggregates of subscriptions made by institutions using the names of their employés and others and the subscriptions of persons taking bonds for immediate sale at a premium. Financially the loan is extraordinarily successful, having been subscribed five times over, but the "popular loan" feature of it has failed, as every person of sense and any knowledge of the habits of the American people knew it would do. If the Government were in sore straits and needed the money of the people it would be given directly with patriotic readiness. But the people know that no such exigency exists, and they know, moreover, that their money is largely invested in Government bonds through the custodians of their investments.

This fatuous experiment, this yielding to the importunities of the "popular loan" ignoramuses and blatherskites, costs the Treasury from five to seven million dollars in the loss of premium on the $200,000,000 of bonds. This sum must be made up by taxation. The whole people will pay the heavy expenses of this attempt to show that they are as feeble-minded as the promoters of the popular loan plan.

"EUROPE."

We are really wasting a great deal of thought that might be devoted to some useful purpose in speculating upon what in certain contingencies that might arise out of our war with Spain "Europe" might do. We should save ourselves a great deal of needless worry if we would recognize the fact that there is no Europe. That is to say, Europe is not a political entity, and cannot be made one by anything that we may do or forbear doing.

Europe has shown itself absolutely impotent about a matter upon which Europe was agreed, and that was the desirableness of putting a stop to the atrocities of the Turk in Armenia. There was no question about the facts or about the remedy. Nevertheless, as soon as the question took practical form and threatened intervention in behalf of civilization and decency, all the able articles published by all the able editors in all the languages of Europe amounted to nothing whatever.

The atrocities committed by Weyler in Cuba were comparable to those committed by the Turk in Armenia. If we had been one performer in a "concert," and had anybody but ourselves to consult, they would be going on yet. Weyler would still be subjecting Cuba to rapine and plunder, devastating the provinces, and stealing from the mother country.

Already the mutual jealousies which prevented the powers from doing anything to the purpose in a cause about which they were all agreed have begun to crop out about the Philippines. There is no pretense of concerted action. Every dog is in separate pursuit of his own bone. And every one of them barks in the name of Europe. To suppose that they could be united for the purpose of despoiling anybody, and that their quarrels with each other about the division of the spoil would not prevent them from any common action in the way of robbing anybody, is to make a supposition contrary to experience.

THE GOVERNOR'S PIOUS POLITICS.

It is not easy to decide as to a man of Gov. Black's peculiar make-up whether hypocrisy and guile or folly and conceit determine his course as announced in his special message.

The only real need for an extra session of the Legislature was the need of legislation to enable absent soldiers to vote and to appropriate money for the State's war expenditures. Both these purposes could have been carried out in a week's time, and the affairs of the State and of its various cities would have been undisturbed by the incident. But Gov. Black and the short-sighted politicians with whom he acts seize the occasion of the extraordinary session to try to secure some partisan advantage in the management of elections in New York, which is now in the hands of the Police Board as recently reorganized by Mayor Van Wyck. The Governor presents this scheme as a plan for securing pure elections, which, he asserts, are put in peril by the Mayor's action. The assertion is not without some plausibility. The Mayor's first new appointment, through which Mr. Devery was made Chief of Police, was not calculated to give confidence to the voters, and the second appointment of one of Mr. Platt's henchmen is not more reassuring. It would be sheer foolishness to pretend that the conduct of elections under the board as now made up is as safe, as sure to be clean, orderly, impartial, and efficient, as it was under the board of which Mr. Roosevelt was President. But it would be worse foolishness to pretend that the system proposed in the name of Gov. Black would be any better than the present one, or would not be a great deal more dangerous.

As announced by his own friends, the chief feature of this plan is the appointment of a Supervisor of Elections in a district comprising this city and some territory adjacent, probably Westchester and Nassau Counties, this Supervisor to have the power to appoint an indefinite number of deputies, who shall have the entire management of all the details of elections now attended to by the local police, together with the sole authority to maintain order at the polls and registries, and to detect, arrest, and prosecute persons charged with violation of the election laws. As there are at least 1,664 election districts in the territory proposed to be put in the charge of these officers, a force of only three to a district would make an army of 5,000 appointees chosen every year. The Governor lays great stress on the bi-partisan principle, but it is plain that the Supervisor who appoints all the deputies cannot be divided between two parties. The inevitable outcome would be an enormous mass of patronage either in the hands of one machine or distributed between two machines by a "deal." No more fruitful source of corruption could be invented by the wit of man.

Setting aside for a moment the objections on this score which, nevertheless, are absolutely conclusive, the plan is preposterous on other grounds. In the first place the revival of the old metropolitan district scheme to evade the plain requirement of the Constitution is entirely inexcusable. The Constitution distinctly intended that cities should have control of their own affairs, except where this would interfere with the larger interests of the whole State. To deprive New York of this control by a plan that will injure, not promote, the interests of the State, is as wicked as it is absurd. In the next place the army of deputies, if it were not a positively corrupt body, as to a great degree it would be, would be ridiculously inefficient in their police functions, and would cause far more trouble and violation of law than they would prevent or repress. They would be green at their work, without the confidence, judgment, or skill that come from experience and training. They would make infinite blunders, and if there were any danger of disturbance of the peace they would provoke rather than discourage it, and would be quite powerless to deal with it. They would lack every needed qualification for their duties, even if they were not, as they surely would be, prejudiced and partial.

Gov. Black in his message presents a variety of pleas and arguments for a change which he knows will be the change we have described. He does so with a reckless waste of unctuous adjectives and rhetorical antithesis. If he were a shrewder man than he is his message could be set down as a hypocritical composition. It is not impossible that it merely reflects the views of a narrow partisan who cannot see the facts as they are. But is there no one to tell him that if this monstrous scheme is put into operation it is practically sure to elect any decent Democrat as Governor, to make both branches of the Legislature Democratic, to keep Mr. Murphy in the United States Senate, and to give to the Tammany ticket in this city such a majority as it has not had in years? A higher bid for sure disaster to himself and his party no leader has ever put in.

THE MAYOR ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The most efficient working Republican within the limits of Greater New York is probably its Mayor. Whenever the Republicans threaten to become entirely intolerable Mr. Van Wyck comes to their rescue and shows how much more intolerable would he and his associates be if there were nobody to control and chasten them. At such times Platt himself seems distinctly preferable.

One of these times happened to be the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Monday. The proposition to appropriate money to the garden of the Zoological Society in Bronx Park was one especially adapted to allure the Mayor into making an exhibition of the reasons why Mr. Croker selected him, rather than any other good Tammany man, to be Mayor. It showed that combination of ignorance, pig-headedness, and general barbarism which makes the Mayor really noteworthy. He would naturally oppose the grant of public money to the Zoological Society's enterprise, because in the first place it is a civilizing enterprise, and in the second place it is under the direction of civilized men. It is upon the same footing as the Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Public Library, and the hospitals. These are the institutions which tend to give a city a metropolitan position, which make it a true capital of civilization. That would be a sufficient cause for the opposition of the Mayor. But it is a great aggravation to him that, if such things must be, they should not be managed by "the city," that is to say, that they should not afford patronage for Tammany Hall.

This was the specific ground upon which he put his opposition to the appropriation. He put it very naïvely, but he did show that the criticisms upon his stupid obstinacy respecting the Public Library have at last penetrated his cuticle. He is willing, he says, to appropriate $15,000,000 *for a* public library which shall be what its name implies. What he means is a library of which he shall appoint the librarian and all the attendants. What a library that would be is shown by what he actually did when he put a Tammany ichthyologist in charge of the Aquarium in place of a real ichthyologist. If he could turn out Dr. Billings and put the Hon. Patrick Divver in charge of the Public Library, and Senator Grady in charge of the Metropolitan Museum, and the Hon. Isaac Fromme in charge of the Museum of Natural History, and Senator Plunkitt, one of the most interesting specimens of the fauna of New York, in charge of the Zoological Garden, the Mayor's objections to the appropriation of public money to those institutions would vanish at once. Only in that case does the Mayor imagine that the public-spirited men who have founded and sustained these institutions would continue to support them, and that the prospect of having their bequests administered by Mr. Croker's henchmen would stimulate the zeal of future Astors and Lenoxes and Tildens and Marquands and Jesups, whose purpose, as the Mayor so gracefully puts it, is "to advertise themselves"?

It is a pity that the Mayor did not inform himself a little more accurately about what it is that the representatives of these loathsome creatures require. If he did so, he would not say that "these private concerns," as he calls the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Libraries, ask for $6,500,000 of public money, when, as the contract between the city and the library shows, they have asked the city to give, and the city has agreed to give, but $2,500,000. Instead of the city "paying the employés and supporting the institution to the end of time," as he says, it is to bear only the expense of one policeman and the gardeners who are to attend to the grounds, the remaining expenses being paid by the library corporation. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the Mayor will be encouraged to deliver himself freely and frequently about these charitable and beneficent institutions. It is desirable that civilized New Yorkers shall be authentically assured what kind of a Government they possess.

A MISTAKE.

It is no longer an occasion for public surprise when an undertaking of the present head of the War Department proves to be ill-judged and unsuccessful. The attempt of Secretary Alger to take advantage of the war to force the color question one step nearer its solution is perfectly characteristic, because he is a politician of the old scheming kind, who no doubt still cherishes the belief which all sensible men dismissed many years ago that social equality between the races can be established by forcing them to associate.

Major Jesse M. Lee's resignation of the Colonelcy of the Tenth Volunteer Infantry, a regiment of colored immunes with colored officers, with whom he was expected to mess, marks the failure of the experiment, and introduces causes of dissatisfaction in a branch of the service which was expected to be of considerable value in Cuba. It is impossible to blame Major Lee. The impulse is to sympathize with him. His course is simply the course taken by practically the entire white population of the country, consciously or unconsciously, as often as the occasion for it arises. The complete failure of all the laws by which it was attempted to break down the color line proves the existence of a higher law which men obey. The delusion that the two races are socially assimilable is a little too antiquated. The colored people long ago ceased to fool themselves with false hopes. The Secretary of War is as slow in getting ideas as he is in getting transports and war supplies.

There are grave doubts whether the colored troops will be as efficient under officers of their own race as under white officers. Confidence in his officers is everything with a soldier. It is pretty well known that the colored race has, as a rule, much more confidence in white men than in black.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Busily engaged as are our soldiers and sailors at Santiago in the stern and sufficiently engrossing pursuits of war, most of them find time to do a large amount of letter writing to "the old folks at home"—and presumably to a few folks who are young. An indication of the time and energy devoted to this highly commendable work is to be found in the fact that when the St. Louis reached Portsmouth she had on board, besides her crowd of Spanish prisoners, 500,000 letters, every one of them written by a good American engaged in fighting the Nation's battles, either on land or sea, near the beleaguered Cuban city. As other ships from the scene of operations doubtless bring equally large quantities of mail matter, it is evident that the boys in blue—and brown, white, and several indeterminate colors—fully appreciate the interest taken by the stay-at-homes in their achievements and welfare, and are not too tired to lighten as much loving anxiety as they can. When the ruler of the little Post Office at Portsmouth saw this mountain of letters he immediately decided that the force of clerks at his command was entirely inadequate for handling it, and, without opening one of the big bundles, he sent them away to Boston. They reached that city in installments by various trains, and have been distributed and started for their destinations all over the country without any noticeable interference with regular business. More attention was given to this than to ordinary mail, however, and it was observed that not only were there often dozens of letters addressed to different persons in the same handwriting, but in equally numerous cases there were dozens for the same person from a single correspondent, as though the writer, appreciating the possibility that each communication might be his last, had written daily, so that his friends might have from him news as late as possible. The men were evidently well supplied with stamps, comparatively few of them having resorted to an officer's frank as a means of securing free transmission for their epistles. All of the stamps, of course, were uncanceled at the time of their arrival in Boston. It is pleasant to think that our men are as attentive to their duties as citizens as to those of fighters, as considerate as they are courageous.

—A correspondent down in Cuba makes the suggestion that if it turn out to be possible to save some of the wrecked warships which now ornament the island's southern coast, the best one among them should be renamed the Maine. This is not good advice. The United States is perfectly able to build another Maine, and it is beyond question that the Pine Tree State will soon have a namesake again in the Nation's fleet of defenders; but if any Spanish ships are added to the American list they should by all means preserve the title given them by their makers. We have good precedent for that policy. It is not without meaning that the English fleet contains several vessels with names distinctively French, and once we had a Guerrière that had carried two other flags before it bore the Stars and Stripes. Conquests of this sort are pleasing and inspiring spectacles to their latest owners, and instructive ones to those who lost them; they are, that is, if no chance for doubt as to their identity is left. A Cristobal Colon would make an excellent addition to our navy, a Vizcaya not a bad one, and Maine will take pride only in a vessel of native construction.

PERSONAL.

—Admiral Cervera, it may be taken for granted, knows the peculiarities of his own countrymen. Therefore, when he said to Capt. Evans: "I shall go back to Spain to be killed or to die in disgrace," he made a prophecy likely to be fulfilled, and one which also shows the similarity, already often noted, between the Spanish and the Chinese. Both people are led by conceit, mingled with ignorance, to hold every leader of an army or fleet to strict personal responsibility for its success, and to find in any defeat by the despised foreigner clear proof of incompetency so gross, or of treason so black, that the severest of punishment must be inflicted. In China the Admiral or General who has been beaten does not wait for the public executioner to settle his accounts with the Nation, but saves a remnant of honor by immediate suicide. One of the Spanish Captains is reported to have adopted this plan, and Admiral Cervera evidently sees some advantages in his course even if he is himself too much of a man to follow it. Yet Spain owes more to the commander of what was the Santiago fleet than to all of her blustering soldier-politicians put together. Of all her prominent men, he alone since the latest phase of her trouble began, has mitigated the contemptuous bitterness with which she was regarded by her foes in arms. His treatment of Lieut. Hobson was worth more to Spain than a repulse of Gen. Shafter's army would have been, and the circumstances in which he lost his ships won no small amount of admiration. That Admiral Cervera's courtesy and courage will save for Spain any of her possessions or change our ideas as to the incompatibility of her rule with the principles of modern civilization, cannot be claimed, but he has certainly made us realize that "Spanish chivalry" is not a phrase entirely meaningless, as we were fast coming to believe, and this cannot fail to have effect when the terms on which peace will be granted are made known. Cervera deserves a statue, not a scaffold, in the streets of Madrid.

—To the uninitiated the business of making forecasts of the weather, and of explaining afterward why they were not accurate, has always seemed to be a light and pleasant one, not to be hastily abandoned in a world where businesses have a habit of being heavy and unenjoyable. For this reason it causes a shock of pained surprise to hear from the fierce revolt of Forecaster Dunn that the Weather Bureau, instead of being the calm abode of peace and guesswork, as everybody had supposed, is a place of politics, conspiracy and tyrannous oppression. So his letter of resignation more than intimates, and one hardly knows whether to weep or to smile at the energy with which he denounces his superior officer. But what has Mr. Dunn against the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, that he should so resent an order to reside within its limits, and couple that fate with exile to a tropical island? The Clevelanders are a proud and sensitive race, and we are much mistaken if their instant indignation does not make the mutinous prophet regret the publication of his letter. The town by the lake does not consider itself another Botany Bay, and will protest with vehemence against the cool—or warm—assumption that to live there is a punishment, not a privilege.

—Light on the opinions held by Admiral Dewey's sailors is thrown by a letter just received at Glenville, Ohio, by the father of Charles Marshall, a member of the Baltimore's crew. Young Marshall was evidently not writing for publication, for his criticisms are frank and to the point of recklessness, but they are interesting, if not especially valuable, and it is to be hoped that no trouble for the writer will result from them. They have appeared already in the Ohio papers, however, so we feel no compunctions in using a sentence or two. First as to international complications: "England," says the wise youth, "is helping us all she can by carrying mail and giving us information. The Dutchman don't like it and tried to put his square head into our business, but the Admiral politely told him if he didn't get out of port and mind his own business in twenty-four hours he would blow him out of the water." By "Dutchman" the Germans are meant, of course, and one cannot help wondering what basis there is for Marshall's statements. Even more surprising is it to see that he has vehement ideas in regard to people nearer home. "I don't know when I'll get home," another paragraph begins, "but it won't be long after July. Let us hope the Atlantic fleet will get a move on themselves and finish up this trouble; it's no fun, I can assure you. The Atlantic fleet ought to have Admiral Dewey with them. He would go over and capture the King, if necessary. He wouldn't fool around like Sampson. I suppose we will have to go around and lick them after all, and they nothing but a tin-clad fleet!" This letter is dated May 22, and if there was impatience then among the crews at Manila, it must have grown to be something stronger long before the first transports arrived.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are now 7,559 convicts in the prisons of Massachusetts, 1,087 being women. During the year just closed there was an increase of 68 in the number of women and a decrease of 155 men.

* * *

The Rev. Peter MacQueen of a Congregational church in West Somerville, Mass., has left to join the army at Santiago de Cuba as correspondent of two religious publications of Boston. He expects to return to his church Sept. 1.

* * *

The two factions of the Republicans in Delaware attempted to harmonize their differences at a meeting in Wilmington last week, but failed utterly. Apportionment in the State convention was the rock on which they foundered. After the conference each side said: "Oh, yes, we can agree, but the other fellows can't."

* * *

A stranger from Central Illinois, who was arrested in Chicago on suspicion of his being "the long man," notorious some time ago for his bold robbing of shop keepers in company with "the short man," was kept in confinement until his parents came on and identified him, and now he has sued the city for $10,000 damages for false arrest.

* * *

Harvard University worthily bestowed the honorary degree of D. D. upon the Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury, Mass., at the recent commencement, and The Boston Christian Register says he enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Unitarian minister under seventy-five years of age in a New England pulpit having this degree from the Cambridge University.

THE STAMP TAX PROVISIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the provisions in the "War Revenue bill" relating to the sale and transfer of stocks. Many different rulings have been made by transfer offices in New York, Boston, and Chicago, and considerable confusion has resulted.

Several transfer offices hold that, according to Schedule A, Stamp Taxes, all transfers of stocks made on the books of a company, where the date of the assignment is later than July 1, must pay a tax on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof of 2 cents. Some offices go further and require a stamp of 25 cents additional on the power of attorney which is executed on the back of stocks for transfer.

It seems to me that the bill clearly intended to tax sales of stocks 2 cents per $100, face value, and to tax transfers of stocks 25 cents upon each certificate.

Schedule A, Stamp Taxes, reads as follows:

> On all sales or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents: Provided, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers.

There is absolutely nothing in this section requiring that transfers of stocks be taxed 2 cents per $100. On the contrary, it clearly prescribes:

First—Where the evidence of a sale or transfer of stock is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed on the books of the company.

Second—Where the certificate of stock runs to bearer, and the change of ownership is by delivery of the certificate, the stamp shall be placed on the certificate.

Third—Where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, the stamp shall be placed by the seller on a bill or memorandum of such sale delivered by the seller to the buyer.

The tax of 25 cents on transfers of stocks is set forth clearly in the following section of the bill:

> Power of attorney to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents.

D. M. FERGUSON.
South Orange, N. J., July 11, 1898.

THE PROPOSED LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mayor is right in withholding the $150,000 asked for with which to pay for removing the reservoir at Forty-second Street, even if it were certain that sum would pay the bill. There is not a pound of material contained in that substantial structure but that can be utilized to advantage in constructing a palatial building or any library required.

Whether the best plan was selected from those offered is a matter of opinion, and whether a better one can be made remains to be seen. Regarding the elevation, that is a matter of taste, and tastes differ. But when it is proposed to expend nearly a quarter of a million dollars to remove and throw away materials that it will cost nearly a million and a half to replace with nothing better, it shows a lack somewhere of experience in matters of construction and of economical business qualification that should be remedied.

There are in New York architects who are masters of their profession, as shown by their works; who have learned thoroughly the building trade, and who know how to utilize whatever material is provided them to build with.

If the library is to cost a fixed sum, let us have the best than can be had for that sum. And since the city has much of the necessary material on hand, it is better to utilize it and thereby provide employment for our own mechanics and laborers.

On the other hand, if such a library as is required can be built at a saving of a million or more of dollars, so much the better, for these are war times. TAXPAYER.
New York, July 12, 1898.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although it is undoubtedly unfortunate, as suggested by yourself, that the prevailing discussion relative to the credit due to Sampson and Schley, respectively, in the recent sea fight off the southern coast of Cuba could not have been postponed until after the receipt of fuller official reports of the action: still, as the controversy has already been initiated and manifests little tendency to subside, possibly I may be able to throw some light into the arena.

The omission from the first cabled report of an engagement of the names of those who have earned special recognition is neither surprising nor censurable, as the appropriate place for recommendations and honorable mention is the full written report transmitted after all details are known. To those who have taken Sampson's measure on previous occasions, it is incredible that he can be small enough to deprive any of his subordinates of the credit justly due him. If, however, his official report of the battle shall indicate favoritism or a tendency to exaggerate his own services at the expense of others, adverse criticism will certainly be in order. Until that time it will be the part of wisdom and fairness to suspend judgment as far as possible.

It is well to remember that the management of each ship is the business of her Captain, and not that of the flag officer who happens to be on board, the function of the latter being so to harmonize the movements of the vessels under his command as to render them most effective against the enemy. Thus, the gallant fight made by the Brooklyn is a source of legitimate gratification to her commander, Capt. Cook, but it affects in no way the credit due to Commodore Schley. His laurels must rest on the tactics initiated by him, and, so far as one can judge by the aid of newspaper dispatches, there was, on this occasion, but little room for tactics, as the action was less a fight than a chase in which the speed deficiency of our vessels was more than counteracted by the free use of their long-range guns.

In this morning's issue of The Times there is a long interview with Capt. Evans of the Iowa, who forgets to intimate in any way that he received orders from the flagship as to his movements; in fact, his tone throughout is that of a man who acted on his own responsibility entirely. As already said, the affair was a chase, and offered little opportunity for squadron tactics, thereby differing widely from Dewey's action in Manila Bay, for the brilliant result of which the flag officer deserves all the praise that he has received. It may yet be shown that the directing mind of Schley was an important factor at Santiago, but, at present, the evidence thereof has not appeared. Until it does, I for one shall believe Sampson guiltless of attempting to rob a brother officer of his just dues.

As to Sampson's own part in this battle, a few words will not be out of place. If there are tactics of action, there are also tactics of preparation, and it may happen that the latter will be far more important than the former, as seems to have been the case at Santiago. Surely no one can be so stupid as to suppose that the possibility of a dash for liberty by Cervera had not entered into the Admiral's calculations when he assigned to the ships of his fleet their stations off the Harbor of Santiago. Now, it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. If the American ships had been so badly placed that the Spanish squadron had escaped, the blame would have fallen on Sampson, unless he could demonstrate that Schley had taken advantage of his temporary absence to disconcert his arrangements. But to visit a man with censure in case of failure, and, at the same time, to refuse him credit in case of success, is to fall far short of ideal justice. Sampson also deserves great credit for the marvelous state of efficiency in which our fleet has been kept during all these weeks of blockade duty varied by bombardments. That he is unwilling to subject battleships, costing several millions of dollars apiece, and carrying crews of several hundreds of men each, to the fate of the Maine and the Merrimac by taking them over the mines of Santiago Harbor, is an evidence of the possession of common sense rather than of the lack of courage.

To sum up, the credit for the destruction of Cervera's squadron is due to Admiral Sampson in so far as it resulted from tactics of preparation, to Commodore Schley in so far as it resulted from tactics of action initiated by him, and to the Captains, officers, and crews of the various ships engaged, in so far as it was due to their respective individual efforts. That each may receive eventually all to which he is entitled is the wish of FAIR PLAY.
Brooklyn, July 9, 1898.

"TINKERING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

> "This is an era of tinkering, both in the domain ecclesiastical and political. Men are possessed with a demon of unrest, whose prickings are taken for the promptings of genius. They cannot rest in one position, but must tumble and thrash until the comfortable environment is changed into chaos and confusion, which they, being distempered in mind and body, imagine bears an aspect improved."

Thus begins a letter signed "Conservative" which appeared in The Times of yesterday. That which follows is an impotent lament that "things are not what they used to be," either in the Church or in the State. This feeling seems to prevail quite generally among people who have passed middle life who have not kept themselves abreast of the times.

That time has thrown a halo around the scenes, the manners, and the customs of our youthful days is true, and that we cherish some methods that were preferable to some that now prevail is also true; but it only requires an ordinary capacity for observation to discover that, as the years come and go, "the world do move," and that it moves quite steadily in the direction of human progress, which is alone due to the "demon of unrest."

It was this "demon" that gave Gladstone no peace and compelled all his wonderful energies into action for the betterment of all the world, as it is impelling thousands of others in every enlightened country of the earth, not only in the Church and State, but in the fields of invention, philanthropy, labor, living, and, in short, in every avenue that tends to the betterment of humanity.

That, then, those who are "distempered in mind," who, while they think that they are seers, while preaching the errors of the past, is also true, for have we not among us the Populist, who, innocent in his ignorance, or dishonest, is trying to convince the country that value can be made where it is not? We have also a scattering of Socialists and Anarchists, but they do not count for anything and are of little harm, while they are of some benefit—to the brewers. We have, too, the political demagogue; but, then, we have always had him, as well as the "thing" that sells his vote. But while we have these drawbacks, they form but a very trifling percentage of our people, and, with the ultra-conservative, they are somewhat in the position that would be occupied by a fly upon the rim of the wheel of a Corliss engine—utterly impotent to retard its swift and certain motion.

It is, indeed, a sorrow to the ultra-conservative that the irrepressible "demons" of science and truth will never consent to take a rest. The former is forever upsetting the most cherished belief of some "old fogy," who, perhaps, may be without any great or even moderate capacity for reasoning and thinking, so they rush to the conclusion that the world is going all wrong and that only they are right. They want to get back where they "once were." Just where that was, of course, "no two of them would agree," and as it is impossible, is of little consequence.

In Church affairs, as well as in those of State, we find the same "demon of unrest," who is ever compelling a more intelligent and enlightened opinion, and, however much it may be bewailed, when truth comes to the front it must be accepted. That in human progress there will be some steps backward—some errors to be corrected—goes without saying; but that there are any considerable number of intelligent and thoughtful people who would "turn back the wheels of time" to any former period in the world's history will not be believed by even a

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE.
New York, July 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Hard Case.

"Is Challer, the artist, as bad as he is painted?"

"Worse; he is as bad as he paints."—Philadelphia Call.

To Empty Seats.

With two exceptions, all the Boston theatres are now presenting that exciting drama known as "Utter Darkness; or, Behind Closed Doors."—Boston Transcript.

Realized.

The most inveterate and culpable punster in the city said yesterday the capture of Santiago was proving to be a Cervera undertaking than had been supposed a Weyler go.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Presumably.

Hicks—Which do you think is likely to get married first, a homely girl or a smart girl?

Wicks—The one that is asked first."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

War News for Spain.

Spanish Editor—What's the news from America?

Assistant—Cervera and our other captured heroes have reached Portsmouth.

Spanish Editor—Put out a bulletin: "Admiral Cervera and his brave men effect a landing in the heart of Yankeeland."—Philadelphia Record.

"IT'S NOT MY WAY."

Rose Seelye-Miller in The Observer.

"It's not my way."
How often is this heard,
"It's not my way, to speak the kindly word,
I feel enough, but 'tis not well to speak,
To tell my loving out it seems so weak."

"It's not my way."
How often hearts have broken
Because the loving word has been unspoken;
Because the smile we looked for was a frown
The hand that should uplift, but held us down.

"It's not my way,"
To speak the word that craving love requires,
To voice approval, foster vain desires."
Hearts often faint and fall out by the way,
Because to speak is not your way.

"It's not my way."
Ah, well, when Death shall come,
And touch the best-loved lips and make them dumb
Sad will it be for you, if grim Regret
And stern Remorse upon your heart strings set
Their fingers firm;
Because it is their way, to torture and to wring,
Then you'll remember every little thing,
The smile you did not give, the word unspoken
Which might have gilded life and kept a heart unbroken.

Aye, then you will remember;
And in blood sweat and agony will say,
"Would it had been my way
To love, approve, and tell it out, so meet
For it was you that made my life complete."

FEARS AN IMPERIAL POLICY

Ex-Attorney General Harmon Sees Grave Danger in Territorial Acquisitions.

SAYS WE NEED NO COLONIES

He Declares There Is No Dishonor in Bringing Home Our Victorious Banners as We Did from the Walls of Mexico.

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 12.—The annual address of the President, ex-Attorney General Harmon, to the Ohio Bar Association to-day was mainly devoted to the question of territorial acquisition by the United States. He said on this subject:

"No authority to acquire territory anywhere is expressly granted in the Constitution. Jefferson thought the book of the Constitution had to be closed while he bought Louisiana. He depended upon subsequent approval by an amendment, the form of which he prepared. The Federalists, except Hamilton, agreed with his construction, though they condemned his course.

"We are beginning to hear a new style of an argument—'What are you going to do about it?' Constitutional government cannot long endure if its operations be committed to men who see no difference between a right to do a thing and the power to do it with a good chance.

"The plan and purpose of our Union might be entirely perverted by a wrongful use of the power intrusted to the Federal Government merely to enable it to carry them out.

"No limitation is expressed of the war power. May Congress involve us in a war for mere conquest or oppression? Might our forces have been sent to aid Spain instead of the Cubans? The terms which give the power to make treaties are broad. May we join with Russia and Germany to restore the Bourbons to the throne of France?

What Congress Cannot Do.

"The power to admit new States is general. May Congress admit Indian tribes, or Mexico, or the South American republics, or Switzerland, as States of the Union?

"The power to dispose of our territory is not restricted in terms. May Congress grant Arizona to Japan or Oklahoma to China? These are all extreme cases, but they merely enlarge our view of the subject we are testing.

"Surely none of these things could be done consistently with the Constitution. And this is because our Government is not absolute even in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, but is bound to use them only to further the design of its founders.

"That design was to secure the blessings of liberty to them and their descendants by means of a more perfect Union of the unities founded and to be founded by them on this continent. It is new States which may be admitted, not other States. They are 'The United States of America.' Their mission is peace. Common defense against invasion and protection against domestic violence are provided. There is no hint of aggression or domination.

"If those who drew and adopted the Constitution meant to grant the power of acquisition at all, it was only by implication, and every expression, every circumstance of its history, show it was merely to make room at home for our own people—for growth to the visible boundaries which nature marks for every great nation, outside of which it can only go as a conqueror. Mere expansion is not growth. It is only swelling. We may push across the seas, but we cannot grow there. Elephantiasis is not an unknown form of national malady, and has always proved fatal. There are still chapters of English history to be written.

An Imperial Policy.

"We should not change both the name and the nature of our Nation to admit any State out of America, especially if it be populated by alien races. Few, if any, are now bold enough to advocate this. To get dominion over strange peoples for the mere purpose of governing, not admitting them as equals in a family of States, stretching into permanency for that purpose a power meant to be temporary and occasional only, and for that reason left unrestricted, is rightly called an imperial policy. It would belie and discredit the Declaration of Independence and convict us of hypocrisy. We cannot under our system govern any people without letting them help govern us. The reaction would be swift and sure. We should see what Patrick Henry meant when he said in his famous resolutions of 1765 that such government of the Colonies by Great Britain 'has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom.'

"An imperial policy will as surely lead some day to an Emperor.

"He may assume some softer name if our sensitiveness survive, as is often the case. But an imperial policy and a republic make a contradiction in terms. The policy must go or the Emperor in some form must come.

"The derision with which such alarms are commonly met will not serve here. A moment's thought will show that our form of Government was intended and is adapted for the discharge of its simple and limited ordinary functions at home, with the support and under the eye of a people friendly to it and bound to each other by every tie. Set it to work under conditions just the reverse and we both invite and multiply all the hazards which have always beset free institutions.

Acquisitions Will Whet the Appetite.

"One acquisition will whet the appetite for more, and Asia and Africa have become tempting hunting grounds for the Nation. The pride which shrinks from failure will lead to the gradual strengthening of our Government for its work abroad. It will not long remain weaker at home, with the Monroe doctrine abandoned, as it must be. Weariness of the increased burden and expense which will be sure to come, the glamour of schemes of private interest artfully given a National aspect, the pressure of emergencies which are likely enough to arise among people under foreign rule, and which will be multiplied by the enemies we shall make—all these will unite in appeals not to let mere theories stand in the way of practical results.

"That our Government could not long remain what it is follows as effect from cause. The course proposed must be honestly presented as involving an essential change in our institutions and not as a mere matter of policy.

No Dishonor to Bring Home the Flag.

"But what are we to do with countries we take? If where our flag is carried in battle it must remain as an emblem of permanent authority, victory will become more perilous than defeat. There is no dishonor in bringing home our victorious banners, as we did from the walls of Mexico. There is dishonor, and danger, too, in pulling down the landmarks of the Union. No obligation, legal or moral, prevents our leaving such countries as we find them, or giving their people control of their own affairs if we think best. Desire only, not duty, suggests the assumption of authority over them.

"If we must provide fuel for our ships we want coal bins, not provinces or colonies. We can hold them as property. We need not broaden them into a domain. If they must be fortified and guarded, so we may fight our way to and from them, let us keep them as England does Gibraltar. She does not have to rule Spain. If we must have purely National property abroad, we can at least keep our politics at home, where we can have a close eye upon them.

"But who is authorized to abandon the ocean ramparts with which God has surrounded us because the inventions of men have made them somewhat less effectual? They will always be our chief defenses while the earth revolves. Our country can be no further from danger than its nearest part. Where is the sight found to expose our National honor, pride, and welfare in dominions beyond the seas, when they may abide in safety forever in the home which the kindness of nature and the wisdom of our fathers have provided for them?"

New Elevated Road to Rockaway.

It was announced yesterday that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will open its new Rockaway Beach route Saturday. The work has been nearly completed, and the company is anxious to get next Sunday's business. The Broadway line will run to Rockaway, and passengers will be transferred to this line from the other branches.

OFFICERS SICK AND WOUNDED.

Details Concerning Those Taken to Atlanta from the Transport Cherokee.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Information as to the specific character of the sicknesses and wounds of the officers brought to Tampa by the transport Cherokee, and afterward taken to the McPherson Barracks at Atlanta, has been received at the War Department. In each case the officer has two months' leave of absence. The list received at the department follows:

Lieut. G. J. Godfrey, Twenty-second Infantry, scalp wound.

Capt. W. E. P. French, Fourth Infantry, sprained back.

Lieut. M. H. Barnum, Tenth Cavalry, wounded right hip.

Lieut. F. W. Perkins, Eighth Infantry, acute dysentery.

Lieut. C. E. Humphrey, Third Infantry, dysentery.

Lieut. F. W. Lewis, Twenty-second Infantry, dysentery.

Lieut. C. McK. Saltzman, First Cavalry, great exhaustion.

Lieut. W. H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, wound in hand, cheek and neck.

Chaplain Dwight Galloup, suffering from concussion of shell.

Capt. Frank L. Adams, Second Massachusetts, rheumatism; back and leg.

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, wound shoulder, thigh and head.

Capt. A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wound both hips and groin.

Major P. H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, wound left knee.

Lieut. H. G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wound right hip.

Lieut. H. L. Kennison, Twenty-fifth Infantry, wound left arm and bruises.

Capt. Henry B. Moon.

Capt. Henry B. Moon of the Twentieth Infantry, who was recently wounded before Santiago, is a native of New Jersey. He was appointed from Missouri to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, on June 14, 1876, and upon his graduation was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth United States Infantry, June 12, 1880. His first service was on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, from Oct. 2, 1880, to Dec. 20, 1881. He then went to Fort Hays, where he spent four years, afterward going to Fort Riley, Kan. After service at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, he went to Camp Poplar River, in the same State. His commission as First Lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry was executed on Aug. 31, 1887. He was appointed Captain on May 31, 1895, and put at the head of Company D.

Lieut. Col. Ezra T. Ewers.

Lieut. Col. Ezra T. Ewers of the United States Infantry, who was wounded before Santiago, entered the regular service as a private, and was made First Sergeant in Company E, First Battalion, Nineteenth United States Infantry, Jan. 18, 1862. Oct. 31, 1863, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy March 16, 1864. He was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, his commission as Captain dating from the same month. May, 1869, he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry. On March 7, 1893, he was transferred, with the rank of Major, to the Ninth Infantry, and on April 30, 1897, he was promoted in the regiment to his present grade.

Capt. William Stanton.

Capt. William Stanton of the Sixth Cavalry, who was wounded before Santiago, is a native of this State. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, was made Corporal, and became a Sergeant Sept. 2, 1862. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Artillery from Michigan, Sept. 3, 1867. Nov. 16, 1874, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and the following February was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry. His commission as Captain dates from May 21, 1886. Capt. Stanton is a graduate of the artillery school of the class of '71.

Capt. J. J. Crittenden.

Capt. John J. Crittenden of the Twenty-second Infantry was killed before Santiago. He was born in Kentucky, and studied at the Infantry and Cavalry School, from where he was graduated in 1883. He had already served as Second and First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, having been appointed Second Lieutenant Dec. 14, 1876, and First Lieutenant July 20, 1882. He was commissioned as Captain in the Twenty-second June 6, 1894.

Lieut. T. A. Wansboro.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro of the Seventh Infantry was born in New York, and appointed to the Military Academy at West Point on June 15, 1892. Upon his graduation he was appointed additional Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry June 12, 1896. His commission as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry was executed Nov. 19, 1896, to rank from June 12. Lieut. Wansboro was killed in the advance on Santiago.

ANTISEPTIC SURGERY RESULTS.

Gratifying Reports from the Surgeons of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the navy has received a report from the Surgeons with the fleet, showing that in the many cases of wounded, some of them serious, not a rise of temperature or an accumulation of pus has appeared in any case.

From a medical standpoint this is said to be a marked advance from the conditions during the civil war, and is attributed to the introduction of antiseptic treatment of wounds. It shows that no fever follows the wounds, and that with the absence of pus the wounds heal rapidly without complications.

Considering the great number of wounds to be treated, now and hereafter, this is regarded as a most satisfactory showing not only in medical science, but in the alleviation of suffering.

Col. Benham Before Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Col. D. W. Benham, commanding the Seventh Inantry, who was taken ill while in command of his regiment in the preliminary operations around Santiago, was under examination by an army retiring board at the War Department to-day with a view to determining the question of his physical capacity for further active service with the army. In case of an adverse report he will be placed on the retired list.

Wounded on the Solace.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Word has been received from the naval hospital ship Solace that she has on board about forty naval wounded and a number of Spanish wounded. The remaining accommodations will be given to the wounded from the army. It is expected she will arrive in this country within the next few days.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST WOUNDED.

Some Enlisted Men of the New York Command Who Suffered at the Battle Before Santiago.

Sergt. GEORGE B. YOUNG, who was wounded in the Santiago engagement, lives at 743 Ninth Avenue. He has been a member of the regiment for about nine years, and for the past five years has been a non-commissioned officer. He is very popular among his comrades. He was one of the first members of the regiment to offer his services when volunteers were asked for. He has a wife and a young daughter. He has been in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company for over fifteen years.

Corp. WILLIAM J. AHERN of Company I, who was wounded in the attack upon Santiago on July 3, is twenty-seven years old. He was born in this city, and prior to his departure for the war he was in the bicycle business. He joined the regiment in September last, and shortly before the departure of the regiment he was promoted to Corporal. He lives with his parents at 459 Lexington Avenue.

Corp. WILLIAM SUTTON of Company H, who was wounded at Santiago, is thirty-three years old, and was employed as a framemaker in a Fifth Avenue picture frame establishment. He joined the regiment eleven years ago, and was one of the most active members in persuading the men to volunteer. He lives with mother and brother at 377 East Tenth Street.

Sergt. JAMES J. McDERMOTT of the Seventy-first Regiment is twenty-three years old, and lived with his cousin, James Richards, at 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Private CHARLES MAITH of Company L is twenty-seven years old, and before going to the front was employed in the beer bottling establishment at East End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. He lived at 172 East Eighty-ninth Street.

Private JOHN KELLY of Company D was wounded before Santiago July 2, while he was dressing the wounds of a fallen comrade. He was a medical student when the war broke out, and gave up his studies to go to the front. He lived with his widowed mother at 280 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Private CHARLES ANDRE, who was wounded before Santiago, had served in the German Army, where he had become a Sergeant. He is a machinist by trade, and enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment one month after the destruction of the Maine. His mother, wife, and two children live in Philadelphia.

Private S. B. FOLEY was among the wounded before Santiago. He came from the West, and lived at 233 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Private THOMAS CASE of Company M was reported as missing, and was supposed to have been killed. Last evening his father heard from a friend in Washington, saying the chances were that his son was only slightly wounded. Case belonged to the Seventeenth Separate Company, but when that body failed to be called in the first requisition for troops he obtained a transfer to Company M of the Seventy-first.

ESTERHAZY UNDER ARREST.

Dreyfus Case to be Reviewed Again by the Court—Mme. Pays Also Arrested.

PARIS, July 12.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the alleged author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, has been arrested.

Mme. Pays, his mistress, has also been placed under arrest.

The arrests are apparently in connection with the reopening of the Dreyfus case. The Cabinet has decided to prosecute Col. Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to M. Zola at the recent trial of the author on the charge of an illegal communication of documents concerning the security of the State to Maitre Leblois, who was Col. Picquart's legal adviser during the Zola trial. Maitre Leblois will also be prosecuted as an accomplice.

Col. Picquart and Maitre Leblois have not yet been arrested, but they are liable to fine or imprisonment.

The Government is determined to suppress the agitation on behalf of Dreyfus. The papers to-day publish a number of documents bearing on the whole case.

In November, 1897, the brother of Capt. Dreyfus publicly charged Commandant Esterhazy with being the author of the document upon the evidence of which, it was supposed at that time, Dreyfus had been convicted. Esterhazy immediately denied all charges, and demanded an inquiry. Before the investigation took place Le Figaro published a number of letters alleged to have been written to Mme. Pays. These letters spoke of the French Army in the vilest terms and in the most traitorous phrases. At the inquiry Esterhazy is said to have admitted writing some of the letters, but he alleged that the sequence of the words had been changed so as to make their import worse than it had been originally.

The court-martial began its sittings Jan. 10, 1898; two days later it acquitted Esterhazy of the charge of writing the bordereau. Nothing was said about the traitorous letters. And two days later still Emile Zola, in a letter in L'Aurore, accused the court-martial of "knowingly and under orders acquitting a guilty man." The far-reaching result of that famous letter everybody knows about.

Soon the enthusiasm that had greeted Esterhazy on his acquittal subsided. At the trial of Emile Zola for criminal libel, which began Feb. 7, it was noticed that Esterhazy was shunned by his fellow-officers. They could not forget his letters insulting the French Army.

It is reported that at the second trial of M. Zola, which will begin in a few days at the Versailles Assizes, the friends of Dreyfus and Zola will attempt to introduce overwhelming evidence that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau and that the conviction of Dreyfus was obtained through a subterfuge on the part of the then Minister of War, Gen. Mercier.

Since the Brisson Government came into power the prosecution of Esterhazy for breach of discipline in writing the infamous letter has been expected. In fact, the Government declared in the Chamber the other day that although the integrity of the Dreyfus sentence should be maintained, Esterhazy, if guilty of misconduct, should be punished.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Dispatches from the West River Show Alarming Conditions.

LONDON, July 13.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Wu-Chau-Fu, the rebellion in that district of China is assuming serious proportions. The cities of Yung-Shien, Pei-Lin, and Hu-Chuan have fallen. The Triad Society is concerned in the movement. Troops are being forwarded to the scene of the disturbances.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The leaders of the rebellion in the West River region are men who recently returned from America. It is believed that the uprising is a revival of the Taiping movement, as the rebels carry Taiping banners."

The Times, commenting upon the disturbances in the West River district of China, says:

"The rising is of momentous character if the Triads, who are largely responsible for the great Taiping rebellion, retain their old vitality."

New Postage Rate for Canada.

LONDON, July 12.—The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General, announces that as an outcome of the imperial conference on postal rates it has been decided to adopt the proposal of the Canadian representatives for a letter post at a penny per one-half ounce for the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, and Natal. The date for initiating the new rate has not yet been fixed.

Chinese Rebels Capture Towns.

CANTON, July 12.—The rebels have now captured nine towns and have defeated the imperial troops west of Woo-Chow. Placards have been posted at Woo-Chow declaring war against the officials and warning the inhabitants to depart before the rebels attack the town. The authorities here have purchased 8,000 rifles and are negotiating for a number of machine guns.

To Restore Peace in Italy.

ROME, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after several days of discussion, adopted the Government's measures to restore public order in their entirety by a vote of 177 to 37. The House then adjourned.

Peru Approves the Protocol.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, July 12.—The Peruvian Congress, in secret session to-day, approved the protocol between Chile and Peru by a vote of 115 against 27.

CURFEW LAW FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Aldermen Pass an Ordinance to Keep Children Off the Streets at Night.

BOSTON, July 12.—At a special meeting of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen this morning the curfew ordinance came up to be enrolled. It was bitterly opposed by Alderman Donovan, who said he did not think it was right to enact an ordinance which would deprive the poor people of fresh air.

Alderman Spaulding said the law would not affect children when out at a late hour with their guardians. He claimed that the order would be a great benefit, as it would keep children off the streets after 9:30 o'clock at night, and thus be the means of preventing much crime. Last year he said there were 700 arrests of minors in Cambridge. The board then voted to concur with the Common Council, which body passed the bill to be enrolled at its meeting last Tuesday evening. The ordinance was then passed to be enrolled.

Vanderbilts Rent a Cottage.

NEWPORT, July 12.—The rental of Mrs. William H. Osgood's villa on Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, one of the handsomest estates in the Summer colony, to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., for the season, was announced to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been the guests of Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and they will take possession of the villa, which is superbly furnished, before the end of the week.

Mr. Belmont, Park Commissioner.

NEWPORT, July 12.—Oliver H. P. Belmont has accepted the offer made by Mayor Boyle as a member of the Park Commission, of which W. Watts Sherman, Theodore K. Gibbs, and Samuel R. Honey are members.

KASAGI BEST OF HER CLASS

New Japanese Cruiser's Speed Exceeds Requirements Under Adverse Conditions.

AVERAGES 22.75 KNOTS AN HOUR

Representatives of the Mikado's Government on Board Highly Delighted with the Performance of the Vessel.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 12.—With a new broom tied to the top of her foremast and a Japanese flag flying from her stern, the Japanese cruiser Kasagi sailed into Portsmouth Harbor this afternoon, after having made a speed average of 22¾ knots an hour, a quarter of a knot above the contract requirement, for a distance of forty miles. The trial was made under conditions not the best, which tended to show the vessel's performance in stronger light.

The Kasagi left her anchorage off this place at 9 o'clock this morning, and an hour later was on the course, which ran twenty miles to the northward and eastward, from Boone Island to Cape Porpoise and return. Before the trial was begun Edwin S. Cramp, who was in charge, noted the rough condition of the water, but so sanguine was Mr. Cramp that the Kasagi could easily make the required 22½ knots that he never considered the advisability of a postponement.

Another drawback was that a strong tide set in almost at right angles to the course. The United States Government allows for these tide conditions, but as the Kasagi had such a good margin above the required speed, no attention was paid to this. The speed on the first leg of the course was 23 knots, and on the return an average of 22½ knots was made, making an average speed for the entire run of 22.75 knots.

The course was marked with buoys placed five miles apart. The most striking result of the trial was the uniform improvement in the working of the machinery. The revolutions rose steadily, and nothing went amiss. The design of the screw of the Kasagi seems perfect, and a slip of only about 15 per cent. was shown when making a speed of 23 knots. The revolutions rose from 158 at the beginning of the run to 164 at the end.

To show the perfect condition of the machinery, a series of progressive trials were run as soon as the main trial was over, in order to get the speeds at 80, 125, 150, and 162 revolutions.

These trials finished, the vessel ran back to her anchorage with a final burst of speed of over 23 knots. Immediately after the trial the Japanese flag was hoisted, thus showing that the Japanese Navy possesses one of the fastest cruisers of her class afloat.

The Kasagi possesses the proud distinction of having been completed six months in advance of the contract time for her delivery, the first case of the kind on record.

All of the Japanese representatives on board the big cruiser were delighted with the performance of the vessel. Naval Constructing Engineer S. Takakura and Naval Constructor T. Ito, who superintended the building of the Kasagi, were loud in their praise of the performance of Japan's new acquisition. Engineer Takakura said: "The trip was more than satisfactory. The machinery worked splendidly, and I am well pleased."

Naval Attaché Marita also praised the performance of the big fighter.

Executive Officer Patch and Navigating Officer Payne of the St. Louis accompanied by half a dozen cadets, went on board the Kasagi and witnessed the run. When the vessel returned to her anchorage, Capt. Kashawabara, and the other Japanese officers visited the St. Louis to take a look at the Spanish officers.

The Kasagi will leave here at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, reaching that city Thursday. She will be given her economy trial of six hours on her way back to the Quaker City.

The Kasagi is the heaviest armored cruiser of her class in the world. She will carry two 8-inch breech-leading rifles and ten 4.7 rapid-fire guns. The cruiser Columbia, which is half again as large as the Kasagi, only carries two 8-inch and eight 4-inch guns.

MR. LOHBAUER'S HURDY-GURDY.

It and His Pigs Are Alleged by the Westchester Country Club to be Nuisances.

Members of the Country Club, in Westchester, appeared as complainants and witnesses in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon against Frederick Lohbauer, the proprietor of private picnic grounds that adjoin the grounds of the Country Club. The defendant had been summoned on the complaint of Roscoe C. Cary, Chairman of the House Committee of the club, and Edward C. Potter, Vice President, to show cause why certain nuisances alleged to be maintained by him should not be abated.

Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly appeared for the complainants, and said that frequent complaints had been made to the District Attorney by the members of the club about the nuisances. The Country Club, Mr. O'Reilly explained, has about 125 acres belonging to an estate, the managers of which leased the adjoining property to Lohbauer for a private park, but Mr. Lohbauer made use of his private park to the discomfort and annoyance and disgust of the members of the club and their families.

"The defendant," said Mr. O'Reilly, "has a hurdy-gurdy that plays only two tunes, 'Break the News to Your Mother' and 'Get Your Money's Worth,' and these two tunes are ground out all day long and through the night, until Aurora appears again in the East. When the members sit down to luncheon it is 'Get your money's worth' that they hear over and over again. If a couple of ladies sit down on the piazza to have a quiet chat, 'Break the News to Your Mother' grates upon their ears. At dinner it is the same grind over and over again. Instead of getting their nerves rested in the fresh country air, they are strained all day and most of the night. Some are already on the verge of despair for want of sleep—a fact than can well be realized when it is stated that the tootings of the hurdy-gurdy can be heard for two miles.

But this is only one of the nuisances. There is a pen of ten or a dozen pigs that are grunting and squeaking as an accompaniment to the hurdy-gurdy, and the odors that arise from this pen only add to the trials and sufferings of the members of the club. On Sundays baseball and other games, as well as many spectators, aggravate the situation.

Both Mr. Potter and Mr. Cary testified that frequent complaints were made by the club, and that Lohbauer had promised to give them peace after 9 in the evening, but the promises were never kept.

When Lohbauer took the stand he assumed to be very indignant. "This Gountry Gloop," he said, "was von very agclusive affair, and dey dinks dey are de greadest shentlemens in der gountry, and dey hev de gall to call the innocent amoosement of der boor working beeples one lartch nuisance. But der boor beeples don't go to gloops. They amoose themselves mit baseball and a gouple of beers, while der rich gloobmen drink champagne.

"So der gloop tries ter get my liquor license gancelled so as der vorkmens shall not gom up. But they could not, Shudge," and here Lohbauer gave a long chuckle.

Just then his counsel gave him a look and remarked that his client did not intend to fight the club.

Lohbauer understood and took a back track. He declared that his hurdy-gurdy played a dozen tunes and emitted a soft, melodious sound, but if it disturbed "der shentlemens and ladies of der gloob" he would get a newer and softer one. "And der ben of der pigs," he added, "dey vas gept glean, and some days when you gom up there, Shudge, you take one smell, and you finds it sweet, I bets. I wants to live in beace and harmony mit der shentlemens."

Magistrate Meade ordered Lohbauer to appear before him on July 25, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and if at that time he had not abated the nuisances he would order a warrant to issue for his arrest. Lohbauer went out, grumbling in German, but promising to abate the nuisances.

TOURISTS AND THE TARIFF

The Watch Upon the Work of Inspectors at the Docks to be Removed Temporarily.

NEW DECISION IS AWAITED

Hereafter Certain Tourists' Goods May Go to the Appraisers' Stores—C. C. Shayne Talks on the Subject.

The committeemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who have been inspecting the method which customs employes use in examining the baggage of returning tourists at the docks, are to resign their special task for the present. C. C. Shayne, President of the organization, has issued an official notification to that effect, and letters stating this fact have been sent to Collector Bidwell and Surveyor Silas C. Croft of this port.

The board has had four separate sets of committeemen at this work of observation, although of late only three sets have been working. They were appointed because the board had reason to believe that the customs officials were conniving at the violation of the law, which provides that no tourist shall bring free of duty into this country dutiable goods valued at more than $100 at any one time. In the two months they have been at work, under the permits issued to them by the Surveyor of the Port, at the direction of the Treasury Department at Washington, they are convinced that they have been the means of saving the Government thousands of dollars. Their work is now temporarily discontinued pending a decision of the Treasury Department, on a new matter, relative to the appraisement of the articles imported.

In a recent letter which Mr. Shayne wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, he pointed out that the committeemen of the board had found much evidence that dutiable goods of favored tourists had been brought in free, and he asked that the Treasury Department might decide to authorize the committeemen in demanding a reform in methods of appraisement. He desired that they be allowed to insist on the sending of tourists' effects to the Appraisers' Stores, in cases where the word of the owner is to be doubted, for official appraisal. The committeemen, he says, are not satisfied with the way the effects of favored tourists are appraised at the dock. This is the point to be decided, pending which the work of the committeemen is discontinued. A decision from the Treasury Department is expected every day.

The report of the committees will be presented at a meeting of the board at 12:30 P. M. to-day, when Mr. Shayne will preside. The merchants and manufacturers have been considerably worked up by the thought that private persons can bring in goods free on which importers have to pay heavy duty, and interest throughout the board is high. The report to be presented is a caustically worded affair.

Mr. Shayne said yesterday that one of the representatives of the board had been told by a customs official that the reason certain wealthy tourists were favored in the matter of examining baggage was that they were heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund, and that if they were unpleasantly treated they might decline to contribute further to this fund in the Fall. "This statement," added Mr. Shayne, "came to me from two sources, in fact, and is fully reliable. I am a Republican, but if this thing is true it must be stopped, no matter whom it involves. I want to jump on such people."

Mr. Shayne also said that the board was satisfied that millions of dollars' worth of dutiable goods annually evaded Government appraisement through being brought in by tourists. "We have evidence enough," he added, "to convince us that the customs officials are not doing their duty as they should. We want not only better examination of the goods, but in all cases where a false declaration has been made, and articles worth $500 or more are involved, we ask that they be sent to the Appraisers' Stores. The law should either be enforced or abolished. Let us have either free trade or protection that protects.

"The custom of tipping people which our tourists contract abroad, and which they may find it difficult to shake off on returning, would apparently account in some measure for the leniency shown them by some customs officials at the docks.

"I am satisfied that the officials at Washington are thoroughly in earnest in their desire to have the law, enforced in regard to the collection of duties. They are opposed in allowing special favors to anyone."

EX-ALDERMAN WAITE MARRIED.

His Bride Was Miss Hurd, and They Are Said to Have Gone to Europe.

According to published advertisements, ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite and Miss Lillia Wylie Hurd were married Saturday morning in the home of Mrs. E. Marie Bruce, 53 West Thirty-third Street, where Miss Hurd had apartments. It is also stated that the pair sailed the same day on the Etruria for Europe. An ineffective effort was made last night to confirm the latter report. Mrs. Bruce declined to say anything beyond the words that she did not know whether the couple were married Saturday or had been married a long time, and had no idea where they went. The Etruria's passenger list does not show their names.

Mr. Waite was a member of the Aldermanic Board during the time of the famous scandal in 1884 growing out of the Broadway surface railway franchise, and in the prosecutions that followed was one of the chief witnesses against the accused Aldermen. He was well known before that time as the proprietor of the Brevoort House, but of late years his name has seldom appeared prominently before the public.

Miss Hurd is the proprietress of a millinery store in 326 Fifth Avenue.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Klaw & Erlanger have secured, to support the Rogers Brothers in their new play, Georgia Caine, George Marion, Edith St. Clair, and Le Petite Adelaide.

Manager Rosenbaum has signed Mme. Pilar-Morin to play the part of a Japanese girl in May Irwin's production of "Kate Kip," which will be given at the Bijou Theatre.

James O'Neill will be seen this coming season in a new play by Joseph Hatton, entitled "When Greek Meets Greek," produced for a brief period by Olga Nethersole under the title of "A Daughter of France."

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's will leave for Europe on the Majestic today. He goes abroad for the purpose of securing talent for next season, and in his search he will visit all the large cities of Europe.

To-morrow night will be military night at the "Fall of Manila," in Pain's Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. Arms and men will be the theme of the performance, and pictures in fire of military heroes will be shown.

Miss Margaret Reid, the American prima donna, who has been so successful during this season singing with Maurice Grau's Company at Covent Garden, London, has signed a contract to appear in opera at Liege after the close of the London season. After that she will leave for this country, making her first appearance with the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

Miss Katherine Grey, who will play Celia Pryce, supporting Charles Coghlan in "The Royal Box" next season, the part originally played by Grace Filkins, has returned from Paris, where she expected to remain until Aug. 1. Mr. Coghlan, who is spending the Summer at his country home, Souris, P. E. I., writes his manager that he will finish his new play about Aug. 15, when he will return to town.

The performance of "La Poupee" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre recently reached its five hundredth performance. It is understood by friends of Manager Lowenfeld that this opera will very soon be succeeded by another from the same composer, and which will doubtless be presented in this country. The librettists of "La Poupee," Messrs. Ordonneau and Sturgess, are collaborating on a version of "L'Aberge du Tohu Bohu."

Prominent Lawyer Killed by a Car.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—George H. Spry, one of the best-known lawyers in the Northwest, ran in front of a street car to-day and was instantly killed. He was born at Norwich, N. Y., served through the civil war, and served a term as Assistant State's Attorney of Kansas.

WALKED WITH NECK BROKEN.

Richard Gleason, at Fordham Hospital, Fell Dead After Walking Up Stairs.

Richard Gleason, twenty-three years old, of 751 Columbus Avenue, was found in an unconscious condition lying in front of a saloon at Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. Policeman Thompson of the One Hundredth Street Station tried to rouse him, but failed. Gleason was then taken to Fordham Hospital and placed in the accident ward. Ten minutes later he got up and walked up stairs to the Superintendent's office and asked permission to go home. He was told to wait a while. While returning to his ward he fell to the floor dead.

The hospital authorities think he was assaulted by some one, and had his neck broken when found on the street.

The Coroner will hold an autopsy to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major W. G. Moore.

Major William G. Moore, for the past twelve years Superintendent of Police at Washington, died yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. By reason of his varied experience and official connections, Major Moore was well known throughout the country. In early life he was a newspaper man and a reporter of Congressional debates. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in a local military company, but soon afterward was detailed for duty in the office of Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, and also held the position of Adjutant General of volunteers. For a short time in 1865 Mr. Moore filled the position of private secretary to President Lincoln, and after the latter was assassinated he continued in a similar position with President Johnson. In 1886 he became Superintendent of the local police force.

Mrs. Maria C. Van Pelt.

Mrs. Maria C. Van Pelt, the oldest resident of Newtown, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Mundy. She was in her ninety-eighth year. She was born in Ravenswood, Long Island City, then known as Waterside. Her father, William Payntar, owned four large farms in the heart of what is now Long Island City. At the time of his death he was considered one of the wealthiest farmers on Long Island. When twenty-seven years of age she married Peter David Van Pelt. There was scarcely an old Long Island family of note with which Mrs. Van Pelt was not either connected by blood or marriage. Her father's family settled on Long Island over 250 years ago. Mrs. Van Pelt leaves six children, twenty grandchildren, and twenty-five great grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. F. G. SEAMAN, a prominent physician of Seneca Falls, N. Y., died yesterday morning of apoplexy, aged thirty-seven years.

Ex-Senator JOHN SANDERSON of Bernardston, Mass., died yesterday morning after a long illness. He was born in Petersham, July 10, 1814. In 1861 he represented Franklin County in the State Senate. He was the first President of the Greenfield Savings Bank, and at one time was considered the richest man in Franklin County.

LINCOLN PARIS, cashier of the People's National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y., died of apoplexy yesterday. He was formerly cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Cawker City, Kan., but went to Sandy Hill last Spring. He was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Assemblyman C. R. Paris was his brother.

The Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BUCKINGHAM, aged eighty-six years, one of the best known old-time clergymen of Western Massachusetts, died early yesterday morning at his home, at Springfield, Mass. Dr. Buckingham came of a family which was prominent in making the early history of Connecticut, one of his ancestors being a founder of Yale College. Dr. Buckingham was always a man of forceful character, and after graduating from Yale, in 1836, preached continuously for over half a century. At Springfield he was for years pastor of the First and South Congregational Churches.

VACATIONS FOR REFORMERS.

The Social Reform Club Discusses and Agrees Upon Their Necessity.

It seemed as if those members of the Social Reform Club present at the meeting last evening in the clubrooms at 28 East Fourth Street has assumed the rôle of agellants, and took delight in verbally scourging themselves. The subject for the evening's mental entertainment was scheduled as "Do Reform and Reformers Sometimes Need a Vacation?" but each speaker before wrestling with the problem reminded the hearers of the shortcomings of latter-day reformers, and attempted to describe what a poor opinion the lay mind held of reformers, although reformers held themselves in high repute.

After listening to the persuasive language of a representative of the club's Art Committee, who urged each member to bring for clubhouse adornment one or more portraits of leaders in the world's history, from Moses down, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, formerly the head of the College Settlement, was heard upon the issue of "The Benefit of a Rest to Reformers—and to the World."

"It is easy for us to get that holier-than-thou feeling," Miss Robbins said. "We all know the reformer who cannot see a duty unless it is ten blocks away. It is good for us to get away from our accustomed circle; to mingle among people by whom our ideas are little valued. It comes as a surprise and a shock to us to see of how little importance we are in their eyes, yet it is helpful to us. We move among a picked set that thinks the same as we do, and we get an overestimated opinion of what we are. How can we form wise theories unless we know of what men are thinking? And more, if our ideas are of any value, it is worth while to get out and give them to others." Miss Robbins favored vacations for reformers, and those without scrimping of time.

Charles L. Wingate, a sanitary engineer of Manhattan, and a member of the club, took down what conceit remained among his hearers by saying they should see themselves as they were viewed by those two criterions—the joke writer and the cartoonist. He went on to speak of vacations. "Henry Spencer said we had heard so much of the gospel of work," he said, "that we need to hear of the gospel of relaxation. He urged the social reformers to try relaxation in a mild form like gardening, or going among children and dogs, and also advised that they avoid hurry. 'God is not in a hurry,' he said, quoting Horace Mann. 'Let things grow a bit, and don't put your finger too often into the pie.'"

From the physician's point of view, Dr. Henry B. Chapman of this city said, everybody should recognize that a vacation was necessary. It should include a change of location and a change of routine. All the processes of the body were assisted by a change.

Charles B. Spahr, the President of the club, said a reform club was justified in taking a vacation for only one reason—it was a good thing to be awake, and a good thing to be asleep, but to be half awake was a very melancholy business. As the club had suffered in a bygone year from that experience, he favored a vacation. After general discussion, Mr. Spahr adjourned the meeting, saying all might take vacations with the exception of Edward King, who had said he wanted no simmering cerebrations on reform, and that the real thing need involve no vacation.

Three Men Drowned Off Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 12.—Three fishermen were drowned off the shore here to-day. The men were employed by "Con" Gaskin, a fish-pound owner. This morning Stephen Bailey, John Thompson, Frederick Hanson, William Crocker, Otto Woolley, Carl Golberson, and a Swede known as "Gus" went out to the pound to draw fish. They were on their way back, about 11:30, when their boat upset, throwing the six men into the water. Capt. Woolley, Golberson, Crocker, and "Gus" reached the overturned boat and clung to it. Thompson, Bailey, and Hanson must have been caught in the undertow when they went down, for their companions say they did not appear above the surface. The bodies of the three drowned men have not been recovered.

Vessels Held by Fear of a Storm.

Evidences of a brewing storm led several vessels, which had just put to sea, to return to port for anchorage yesterday. They were the Old Dominion freighter Newberne, the American bark Alice, bound for Auckland; the City of Philadelphia, bound for Baltimore, and the relief light vessel No. 16, in tow of the lighthouse tender John Rodgers. There was a heavy sea running throughout the day, and last night, when the wind was blowing only sixteen miles an hour in the city, it was blowing thirty-two miles at Sandy Hook, coming from east and northeast.

"THE CHRISTIAN."

Hall Caine's Play to be Produced Here Next Season.

The fact that the sale or lease of the Olympia by the New York Life Insurance Company, who bought the building in at foreclosure sale recently, has not as yet been made, has not deterred the Liebler Company from going ahead and perfecting arrangements for the initial appearance as a star of Miss Viola Allen, for whom they act as managers. They had made a contract with Mr. Hammerstein before he became involved in the legal difficulties with the insurance company, for the lease of the Lyric Theatre for the greater part of next season for the production of their new play. The opening of the season will mark Miss Allen's début in a leading rôle. She will open her season in Washington Sept. 26, and in the event of the company being unable to fill the time arranged for at the Lyric, Miss Allen will produce "The Christian" for the first six weeks in large cities outside of New York, and return here for a run at another prominent theatre at the expiration of this time.

The cast for the play has been completed, and will include Frank Worthing, who will play John Storm. He is now in London, and will return to this country Aug. 1. Mr. Worthing recently received an offer to head a company to present English comedies in St. Petersburg, Russia, but refused. The other members are: R. J. Dillon, the Father Superior; George Woodward, Archdeacon Wealthy; John B. Mason, Horatio Drake; Jamison Lee Finney, Lord Rubert Ure; Myron Calice, Faro King; Edgar Morton, the manager; Ernest Hastings, Brother Paul; Guy Nichols, Brother Andrew; Mrs. Georgia Dickson, Mrs. Callender; Miss Ethel Marlowe, Polly Love; Miss Carrie Merrilees, Betty; Miss Edith Merrilees, Nett; Miss Bessie Dunn, Letty; Miss Perdita Hudspeth, Liza, and Miss Viola Allen, Glory Quayle. Miss Allen, who is now at Greeba Castle, Isle of Man, the country seat of Hall Caine, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Caine, writes that she is charmed by the hospitality extended to her, and that she will return to this country about Aug. 15, when rehearsals for the new production will begin. Walter Clark Bellows, who was especially selected by Miss Allen, will stage the play.

Wilson Barrett has secured the English rights for "The Christian," and will produce it in London on his return from Australia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In these days of Microbes the wise man will distrust Croton and pin his faith to the pure Carbonated waters of CARL H. SCHULTZ.

It is a fact that the English soldiers use Dr. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS as a preventative of all troubles of digestive organs.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W. The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

JUDSON.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 12, Douglas Cochran Judson, son of Dr. C. H. and Jennie Mabie Judson.
Funeral Friday at 11 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 10, at his residence, 182 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., N. Pendleton Schenck, eldest son of the late Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.
Funeral from St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

WEEKS.—On July 12, at Norwalk, Conn., Eliza A. Weeks, widow of Carlysle T. Weeks, in the 94th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—On July 11, 1898, at St. Luke's Hospital, Isabella Sloan Wheeler, widow of Samuel G. Wheeler.
Funeral services at St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Please omit flowers.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ALFONSO, Anna D., 430 E. 113th St.	36	11
ANGLIONA, Angela, 36 Chrystie St.	53	12
ABRAMS, Olivia, 96 Greenwich Av.	41	11
AMELING, Auguste, 242 E. 30th St.	53	11
ARVOLIN, Margaret, 570 7th Av.	36	11
BRENNAN, James, 244 W. 60th St.	58	10
BRUCKNER, Josephine, 306 E. 80th.	70	12
CASE, Harriet, Willard Parker Hosp.	1	12
CORLETT, Thomas, 576 11th Av.	12	10
CHAVANNE, Mary, 218 E. 27th St.	61	11
CROTHERS, Sarah, 647 E. 16th St.	50	10
CARGO, F. E., U. S. S. Yankee	23	11
DEVERN, Delia, 213 W. 128th St.	42	12
DOEZ, Kate, Manhattan State Hosp.	66	8
ERRATH, S., 101 E. 105th St.	77	11
EVERETTO, Nellie K. DeP., 330 8th Av.	21	11
ELIAS, Herman, 96 Avenue C.	83	10
FREDERICKS, Mary A., 814 E. 6th St	48	9
FACKINER, Justus, 523 E. 12th St.	67	9
FLEMING, Ellen, 227 W. 142d St.	73	11
FRATTI, Filomena, 188 Hester St.	1	12
GREENWALD, Rose, 117 Columbia St	56	11
GOTTLIEB, B., 204 Rivington St.	1	11
GIBSON, W., Metropolitan Hosp.	32	11
HAGLEY, J. C., 41 E. 70th St.	49	12
HEFFERNAN, T. F., 605 E. 18th St.	27	10
HENKEN, Barbara, 180 E. 114th St.	57	10
HEANEY, John, Almshouse	69	10
HUNT, Florence, 85 E. 3d St.	2	9
HEBRON, Geraldine, 143 W. 30th St.	2	10
HALLIGAN, Mary A., 435 W. 40th St.	66	10
INGLIS, Alice M., 334 E. 33d St.	1	11
JOHNSON, Robert D., 2,121 3d Av.	19	8
JONES, Jane P., 335 E. 85th St.	59	10
JOHNSON, Charles, 108 Madison St.	61	10
KURTZ, L. G., 333 E. 89th St.	28	10
KALINOVER, Etel, 56 Norfolk St.	1	12
KAHN, Ferdinand, 221 E. 60th St.	53	11
KELLY, F. E., 35 Lewis St.	28	10
KEENAN, John, 310 E. 28th St.	1	12
LERCAURE, Michael, 10 Baxter St.	4	12
LEVY, Rosalia, 113 E. 76th St.	72	11
LEMPERT, Esther, 4 Allen St.	1	11
LANGSAM, Mary, 52 Willet St.	1	12
LAURENCE, Arthur, 408 W. 48th St.	1	11
LINDERBECK, Mary A., 41 W. 20th	86	11
MILLER, John, 121 Broadway	35	10
MAYER, Willis, 331 8th St.	5	12
MASON, Matilda, 1,136 3d Av.	4	10
MULVEY, Nellie, 18 Cherry St.	26	10
MAYER, Charles, 57 Stanton St.	33	10
McMANN, Mary, 169 Willis Av.	11	9
NASH, William, 105 E. 102d St.	45	9
OMMANCEY, Camile, 142 W. 33d St.	26	10
RISPOLI, A., 48 West End Av.	1	11
RASCH, Joseph, 260 E. 4th St.	62	11
ROSENTHAL, David, 46 Division St.	51	11
ROSENBERGER, G. H., 521 E. 14th	1	10
ROSE, G. F., 227 E. 35th St.	1	12
ROSEMAN, Fanny, 117 Norfolk St.	1	12
ROSS, William, 365 W. 30th St.	26	12
SIEMERS, Lillian C., 47 Renwick St.	1	10
SCARPONE, Margaretha, 127 Mott St	1	11
SPRIFERA, Giuseppina, 243 Elizabeth	1	12
SHANLEY, Edward, 160 W. 122d St.	64	10
TURNER, Amelia, 497 Lexington Av.	38	11
TOBIN, John, New Durham, N. J.	21	10
WEISS, Josef, 123 E. 3d St.	88	11
WESNER, Christina, Randall's Island.	26	9
YEOMAN, A., 324 W. 51st St.	65	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ARNOLD, Venette, 78 Somers St.	1	11
BABCOCK, Nettie, 25 Warren St.	1	11
CUMMINGS, Mary, 347 59th St.	78	11
CONNELLY, Thomas, 494 Warren St.	1	10
CARBET, Elizabeth, 160 Bradford St.	85	11
DENIG, Elise, 325 Stockholm St.	1	10
DERKEN, Anna, 385 Palmetto St.	23	8
EBERHARDT, Frederick, 104 Stagg St.	1	11
FULLER, William, Overton & 10th Av.	74	11
FREED, Helena, 97 Degraw St.	3	11
FALLINGER, Martin, 247 Devoe St.	1	11
GROCCIA, Santo, St. Peter's Hosp.	47	10
GOOSHER, Michael, 11 Spencer St.	1	11
GERBER, Agnes, 72 Franklin Av.	1	11
HENDRICK, Bernard, 57 Greenpoint Av.	38	7
HULTHER, Jacob, 277 Devoe St.	68	10
JOHNSON, Mildred, 273 Bergen St.	1	11
KELLY, Ann, 132 Prospect St.	1	10
KERNAN, Edward, 12 Vanderbilt Av.	68	10
KESSELMAN, Samuel, 149 Harrison Av.	20	11
LENEHAN, Margaret, 169 Bush St.	3	11
MILLER, Michael, Kings Co. Almshouse	59	10
MENGEL, Mary, 1,504 De Kalb Av.	1	10
McINTYRE, Ruth, 299 54th St.	1	11
McGERALD, Joseph, 336 Berry St.	34	10
NAGLER, Annie, 141 North 6th St.	48	10
O'CONNOR, Florence, 36 Jackson St.	35	10
PIERCE, Mary, Kings Co. Almshouse.	81	11
PHILLIPS, Henry, 515 Kosciusko St.	52	11
PETERSON, Nels, L. I. College Hosp.	66	9
PEARSALL, Charles, 73 3d Av.	1	11
PABST, Henry, 442 Central Av.	17	11
ROSE, Margaret, 433 Knickerbocker Av.	1	12
RICHARDSON, Enoch, Jr., 80 Quincy St.	49	10
SWEENEY, Ellen, 277 Driggs Av.	21	11
SCOTT, Daisy, 40 Cornelia St.	8	9
STEIMMILLER, Francis, 681 Throop Av.	1	10
SAYER, Alice, 909 4th Av.	33	9
SMITH, Mary E., 210 South Oxford.	39	12
TROELLER, Mark, 73 Devoe St.	2	11
UNDERHILL, Daniel, 410 Oakland St.	52	10
WALTON, Nicholas, 311 Degraw St.	56	11
WAGNER, Edward, 199 Montrose Av.	51	11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TROW'S
GENERAL DIRECTORY
OF THE
Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx
for 1898
NOW READY.
PRICE, $7.50.
Trow Directory, Printing & Bookbinding Co.,
21 University Place, Manhattan.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS and doors, custom made, all woods, screen fixings and wire. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 417 Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,600,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET,
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for

ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
AND
CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC
FUNDED COUPON 7% BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company of New York is ready to make the cash payment of twenty per cent. provided for in the Plan of Reorganization as Amended May 20, 1898, upon presentation of their certificates to have the payment stamped thereon.

It is expected that the Trust Company will be ready to deliver the new 4% bonds by August 1st upon presentation of the certificates, and without further notice.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
GILMER CLAPP,
Bondholders' Committee.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking REORGANIZATION.

At the request of numerous holders of securities the undersigned Committee has extended the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization of May 12, 1898, to and including **July 16th, 1898,** after which time no deposits will be received except upon terms to be prescribed by the committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, June 28, 1898.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

OMAHA WATER CO. BONDS & STOCK
dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Empire City Fire Insurance Co.,
50 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1898.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Tradesmen's Protective League of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—N. M. Wood, A. W. Barnard, and T. W. Mullett, New York City.

The Machine Typewriter Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. B. Ross, Oluf Tyborg, and J. M. Stoughton of New York City.

Brooklyn Bill Posting Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. K. Butler, Yonkers; Thomas Armitage and Margaret Armitage, Brooklyn.

Empire Loan Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isidor Schoenborg of Albert Bluma, Baltimore; Louis F. Solomon, L. M. Edwards, and S. L. Cohn, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Moderate activity and lack of definite tendencies in price movements characterized the stock market yesterday. Total transactions on the Stock Exchange approximated only 250,000 shares. Fluctuations were for the most part over a narrow range, and although in some quarters was shown a reactionary tendency there was but little movement in prices. News developments of sufficient importance to influence quotations were lacking, and it was not until in the last hour when "Washington despatches" denied the progress of peace negotiations that war matters had any direct influence upon the market.

⁂

News from the front was eagerly awaited, but, as has been so for some days past, in its absence there continued unwavering confidence in the early establishment of peace at our own price. That such confidence does exist in the minds of the more important financial interests of Wall Street cannot be doubted. It is evidenced in the fact that investors are going on quietly adding to their holdings of securities instead of letting go.

⁂

The Government crop report, which suggested that previous official crop estimates have been too conservative, furnished grounds for new confidence. Then, too, there was encouragement to be drawn from the preliminary statement by the Treasury Department of the country's foreign trade.

⁂

Money market ease continues, and in banking circles it is believed that there will be further abundance of money following the closing of the subscriptions to the new Government bond issue. Washington estimates that the subscriptions are to run up to $1,000,000,000. This means that the big bids—those of financial institutions and the larger individual investors—will be thrown out. Such bids come from interests who, having money, do not let it remain idle. They have accumulated funds for investment in Government bonds. If they fail to get these bonds their money will seek investment in other securities.

⁂

Investment as well as speculative sentiment seems to be growing more favorable toward stocks of medium price. The higher-priced standard shares maintain their recent gains, and, naturally, in an upward movement, they are likely to advance still further. But it is the lower-priced issues upon which dividends are being paid, or are likely soon to be paid in the near future, which promise to grow most in popularity.

⁂

There were no sales of Government bonds and the closing quotations were unchanged.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Pullman Car	½
Brook. Union Gas	¾	St. P., M. & M.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Silver bullion certs.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1	West Chi. Street	1⅜
Minnesota Iron	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Canada Southern	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	¾	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Consol. Gas	1	N. J. Central	⅝
Consol. Ice pf.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Detroit Gas	3⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1¾	N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	2
Flint & P. M. 5s.	1	Stand. R. & T., inc.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, trust receipts	1⅜
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	4¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	Kan. C. & Pac 1st.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent.; closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $143,770,026; balance, $8,395,863; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,279,402.

Money on call in London, ¼@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,323,722, against $8,897,643 in the preceding week and $6,673,195 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $250,624,423, against $208,038,310 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅛, to 123¼, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 114; and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, St. Paul at 103⅜, Erie at 14 and Reading at 9⅝. British Consols advanced ⅛ to 111 11-16 for money and to 111¾ for the account. The Bank of England lost £52,000 on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.40, compared with 176.60 Monday, 173.70 a week ago, and 183.50 a year ago. In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 15c. and exchange on London was 25f. 22c.

ACTIVE BOND ISSUES.

Transactions in bonds yesterday aggregated $5,835,100, the heaviest business of any day since Feb. 7, when the dealings amounted to $6,465,500. Eight issues furnished $4,253,500 of yesterday's total. These were Atchison adjustments, $1,999,500; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s, $900,000; Wisconsin Central firsts, $589,000; Texas Pacific seconds, $570,000; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, $440,000; Standard Rope and Twine incomes, $207,000; Atchison generals, $194,500, and St. Louis Southwestern incomes, $153,500.

LONDON SHORT OF AMERICANS.

Wall Street houses with London connections believe that the present fortnightly settlement at London will disclose a very large short interest in American securities. This view is shared by several of the larger speculative interests here, and during the past two or three days there has been some buying on that account.

AS TO OMAHA'S DIVIDEND.

Omaha yesterday got down below 83, and was kept under pressure all day by people who for some time past have been hysterically bearish on it, and who have, without authority, quoted members of the Omaha Board of Directors as denying that there is to be any increase in the Omaha dividend rate. Vanderbilt interests in the property, however, favor a 5 per cent. dividend basis, subject, perhaps, to the approbation of Wall Street's bear speculators.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHORTS.

Illinois Central yesterday made a new high price at 111½. It held firm at the advance, closing with a small decline for the day. Aggressive selling of the stock by representatives of professional operators was in evidence, but it accomplished very little. At present there is a rather large short interest in Illinois Central—larger than has been known in the stock for years. When the present advance began, and after the stock had run up two or three points, the bears began selling it, and they have continued selling it all the way up. Some of these bears now recognise their unhappy situation, and are trying to get the stock down again in order to cover, using silly bear stories regarding the company's financial position.

ATCHISON ISSUES STRONG.

The Atchison securities showed further strength yesterday. Of the preferred stock and of the adjustments there was continued absorption by important New York interests as well as by houses with London and Boston connections. Atchison preferred stock sold up to 35⅝, the highest price for several years. The action of the Directors in deciding to pay the full 4 per cent. upon the adjustment bonds explains the strength of those securities. Dividend rumors are to be heard on Atchison preferred.

THE VANDERBILT SCHEME.

From interests well in touch with Vanderbilt headquarters come statements that Vanderbilt management is pushing ahead steadily toward the completion of a big railroad system stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a scheme which for a long while has been the object of Vanderbilt interests. Two steps considered necessary to this end are the proposed Northwestern and Omaha deal and a consolidation between Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four—this is the statement of a Wall Street man connected by business ties with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt.

SUGAR SURPRISED THE BEARS.

Much to the surprise of the room traders who have been persistently sellers of Sugar Trust of late, the stock yesterday developed strength and ran up sharply. For the past few days, in the face of the general buoyancy, Sugar Trust has refused to advance. In fact, it has made no progress for a week. As a consequence there has been a considerable extension of the short interest, practically every room trader on the Stock Exchange being bearish on the stock. Yesterday among some of these bears there was nervousness which developed into fright.

Wall Street does not hear as much regarding the sugar trade war as it did formerly, except from the bears on the stock, who continue to proclaim their apprehensions of serious trade disturbances. Only a short time ago the Sugar Trust was to be put out of business by the Messrs. Arbuckle, and was then to be finished off by Mr. Doscher. Indications of new friendliness between the trust and its competitors which have only recently come to light have created fear in some bear quarters.

THE SELLING OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco Trust was the weak feature yesterday, selling down close to 119 and making a net loss of 1½ points. Nearly 20,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Tobacco's weakness was attributed to aggressive selling by an important operator, who is credited with having outstanding a large short interest in many conspicuous stocks. Brokers acting for this factor were heavy sellers of Tobacco, but there were indications that coincident with these sales attempts were made to cover stocks in other parts of the room.

MANHATTAN AND THE BEARS.

Stories regarding the decision in the Manhattan Elevated tax case and the time of its rendering are many and varied. Yesterday Manhattan stock got up to 107⅝, and closed within a fraction of its top. All day there was aggressive selling of the stock, but it was well supported, brokers apparently acting for inside interests taking stock whenever offered. Just before the close attempts were made to break the price, but they proved unsuccessful. Regarding the Manhattan tax matter the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"The taxable value of the Manhattan Railway Company was increased in one year from $10,000,000 to $27,000,000, the increase costing at the present rate of taxation over $340,000 per annum. It is generally believed that this increase was brought about by political influence, to induce the owners of Manhattan to sell to a syndicate that wanted to purchase control. The lawyers of the Manhattan Company have always claimed that when the issue reached the Court of Appeals a large part of this increase would be held to be illegal.

"When the funding bonds of the Manhattan Company were sold and when the Pintsch light was put into the cars it was arranged by George J. Gould personally, and it is believed that the electrical equipment of the road will be arranged by him also. Mr. Gould will return in August."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit got up to 56 yesterday, and closed near that price, with a net gain for the day. Toward the close of business there was aggressive buying of the stock by brokers apparently acting for friends of the company's management, and in high quarters much enthusiasm was shown over the continued large earnings of the property. Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings for the three days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, increased $7,800, a daily average of $2,600. Friends of the company are pointing out that there is a long season of this prosperity in store for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and they believe that sentiment upon the stock will steadily grow more bullish.

NEW BOSTON BULLISHNESS.

Boston was a large buyer of stocks in the New York market yesterday. For some days past sentiment in the New England centre has been improving, and yesterday there were predictions from that city of 125 for Burlington before the end of the Summer. This is more bullishness than Boston has given evidence of for some time past. Next to Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific preferred seems to have become the Boston favorite. Yesterday, however, Boston's largest purchases were of Atchison preferred. On the local Stock Exchange that stock was notably active.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The Government crop report for July was looked upon in Wall Street as most encouraging. Friends of the granger roads point to it as assuring their lines immense grain traffic. Western railroad officials were yesterday quoted as talking most bullish on the crop outlook. Taken all together, there seems to be no reason why the grain output of the United States for 1898 should not prove a remarkable one in every way.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Allotment of the new Indian loan in London at 88¼. It was applied for nearly four times over.

Suspension of meetings by Stock Exchange Committee on Stock List until early in September.

Hearing before Inter-State Commerce Commission of representatives of Western roads who desire additional protection from raids by Canadian Pacific on their traffic.

Heavy demand for Atchison issues in the London market.

Distribution of Rock Island's stock dividend on and after next Monday.

Meeting to be held in Chicago on Saturday to relieve rate situation and countermand reductions made by various roads.

Pacific roads preparing for large traffic in the coming Autumn. Purchase of 1,000 new freight cars by Northern Pacific and 2,000 by Great Northern.

Increase of $426,079 in exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the preceding week, and increase of $2,650,527, as compared with corresponding week last year.

First making up day of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 100 shares of Commercial Cable stock at 180, the first transaction in that security since May 28 last year, when a small lot sold at 162½.

Notification by Burlington and Alton that it will on July 17 reduce the passenger rate from Chicago to Kansas City $2.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25½	28½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	9⅝	10½
Kings County Inc	10	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	44
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31½	32¼
Amsterdam preferred	76¾	77¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¾	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	101½	103

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	51½	52
Glucose pf.	104	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	38	39¼
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	45
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$8,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	8,700
Evansville and Indianapolis	463
Evansville and Terre Haute	334
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,030
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	3,169
Louisville and Nashville	16,795
St. Joseph and Grand Island	180
Southern Railway	44,371
Texas and Pacific	3,031
Wabash	18,340

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$3,355
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	6,920
Chesapeake and Ohio	7,829
Chicago Great Western	6,000
Denver and Rio Grande	26,500
Mexican Central	39,061
Minneapolis and St. Louis	4,284
New York, Ontario and Western	5,450
Wisconsin Central	2,933

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 825,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 1,700 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .16@.20 and 500 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .43, 800 Brunswick at .11@.12, 100 Chollar at .20, 400 Mount Rosa at .10, and 300 Pharmacist at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 600 Lagonda at .24¼@.24½@.24¾, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .07, and 70,000 Sentinel at .006¼@.008, buyer 30@.007.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Hale & Norcross	.88
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.10
Belcher	.10	Kingston & P. Iron	.18
Best & Belcher	.13	Leadville	.08
Breece	.42	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.12	Mexican	.07
Chollar	.15	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Com. Tunnel Co.	.08	Plymouth Con.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.06	Sierra Nevada	.40
Deadwood	.55	Standard Con.	1.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Utah	.05
Father De Smet	.16	Yellow Jacket	.06
Gould & Curry	.06		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.20	Ontario	2.50
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.10
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Consol.	.11	Potosi	.04
Belmont	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.50
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.04	Sierra Nevada	.40
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Con. Cal. & Va., ass't paid	.40	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.05
Deadwood Terra	.30	Argentum Juanita	.22
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.36
Gould & Curry	.05	Crip. Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.85	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.22
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
La Crosse	.15	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville, Con.	.10	Portland	1.05
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.05	Union	.14
		Work	.04

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001½	Elkton	.91
Havara	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.20
Lagonda	24½	Isabella	.23½
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Jefferson	.05
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02¾
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.86
Alamo	.02½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.41	Mount Rosa	.10¼
Anchoria, Leland	.72	Portland	1.14
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Sentinel	.006⅞
Cannon Ball	.008¼	Union	.14½
Copper Rock	.001½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	New York	230
Central National	160	New York County	800
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Park	290
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	175
German American	112	State of New York	101
Greenwich	165	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week July	$106,839	$110,194	$113,779
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
1st week July	$66,818	$73,738	$80,700
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
1st week July	$481,000	$473,000	$371,000
From Jan. 1	12,063,165	10,184,117	10,518,432
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week July	$188,510	$196,339	$168,125
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
1st week July	$78,600	$69,900	$80,700
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week July	$81,962	$87,962	$75,103
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week June	$26,131	$22,142	......
Month	95,869	82,768	......
From July 1	1,119,194	1,038,109	......
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month June	$124,051	$145,874	$153,568
Fiscal year	1,620,744	1,651,391	......
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week July	$140,400	$166,900	$133,900
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week July	$6,168	$5,705	$4,805
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week July	$21,011	$20,676	$19,362
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week July	$4,504	$3,474	......
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week July	$9,288	$6,119	$9,980
From Jan. 1	234,168	175,417	161,479
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
1st week July	$389,150	$372,355	$377,195
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
1st week July	$200,048	$239,109	$192,372
From Jan. 1	6,847,962	6,803,158	5,027,632
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week July	$34,586	$38,870	$36,420
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
1st week July	$69,756	$75,206	$75,155
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week July	$16,363	$16,183	$11,700
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,827	4,827	4,752
1st week July	$390,426	$346,055	$320,044
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week July	$100,893	$97,860	$88,049
From Jan. 1	3,622,174	3,148,836	2,962,678
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
1st week July	$218,875	$200,585	$236,788
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week July	$95,100	$98,033	......

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 12.—Apart from Atchison preferred there was little animation in to-day's market, and sales of Atchison were twice as large as those in the remainder of the regular list. Old Dominion copper was the weak feature, the stock losing 1⅛, to 22⅛. Other copper shares were quiet and generally steady. Illinois Steel was up ¾, at 58. A somewhat heavy tone developed in the late dealings, with softening of prices from the highest, but net changes for the day were unimportant, barring Atchison; Sugar, which gained 1⅝, and Tobacco, which fell 2¼ from the highest and 1¼ from yesterday's closing. It was a bond market, and trading interests centred there at the expense of stocks. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	162	163
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	117	117½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	117
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	192	194
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	85	85½
West End pf.	105	105½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4¼	4¾
Arnold	14¾	15
Atlantic	27	29
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	207	208
Butte & Boston	24	24½
Calumet & Hecla	570	575
Centennial	14⅝	15
Franklin	12	12¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1½
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	46	46½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	115½	..
Santa Ysabel	4¾	..
Tamarack	155	158
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	22¾	23½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	274
Dominion Coal	22	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	..
Erie Telephone	69½	70
General Electric	39¾	39⅞
General Electric pf.	94	96
Illinois Steel	57	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	..	..
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	210	211
United States Oil	14⅝	15
United States Rubber	27	27¾
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	53½	54½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22½	22⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—While there was a steady undertone to the market to-day, there also was some liquidation, which caused a few stocks to fall off fractionally. At no time was there any bad break outside of the decline in Welsbach Light, which, after opening at 60¼ on the news of the patent suit, fell to 57⅛ where it met with support, and rose to 58⅝. In sympathy with this decline, Welsbach Commercial also was weak, and sold down to 23; the preferred went to 30. There also was some sympathetic selling in Electric Storage, the common reacting to 30¼ and the preferred to 32¼. United Gas Improvement was firm, and advanced to 108¼. Union Traction sold off slightly, and so did Electric and People's 4s. Philadelphia Traction was dull, but showed slightly higher prices, at 87½. Pennsylvania held steady at 58⅝, and Lehigh Valley rose to 21½. Choctaw was fractionally lower, and the preferred sold down to 38. In the last half hour there was a better feeling, and prices were somewhat stronger.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Northern Pacific pf.	70	70⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅞
Reading t. c.	8 15-16	9 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	21⅝	21 15-16
Reading 2d pf.	10⅞	11⅛
St. Paul	99¾	100
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	159	159½
Philadelphia Traction	87½	88
Union Traction	17½	18
Baltimore Cons.	22½	23
Electric Storage	30¾	31
Electric Storage pf.	33½	34
United Gas Imp.	108¼	108⅜
Welsbach Light	58½	58¾
New Jersey Traction	48¾	49¼
American R. E. L.	3	4
Marsden	6¼	6¾
Choctaw	21¼	21¾
Choctaw pf.	38	38½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s, pf.	17½	17¾
Reading G. 4s	82¾	83¼
Electric & P. 4s	88½	88¾
Equitable G. 5s	105½	105¾
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	95⅛	95⅜
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅛	14⅜
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	49	49¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Yerkes Cable stocks went the "other way" to-day. West Chicago opened at 95, but could not hold, and broke rapidly to 93⅛. It recovered a point, but finally closed at 93. North Chicago began at 215, but declined to 210. It advanced again to 214, regular, and 216, account, but at the close the regular was 212. Biscuit common sold at 30½@30⅝. The preferred brought 91¼@91, closing at 91⅛. Steel and Wire common opened at 43, and closed at 42. The preferred sold at 91½, but closed ⅛ off. Metropolitan receipts brought 3. Lake Street Elevated sold for 13. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds were steady, at 55. Diamond Match advanced from 139 to 139¼.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	57½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Co. common	30⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	90¾
Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	28¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48½
International Packing Co.	10
International Packing Co. pf.	25
North Chicago Street Railway	212¾
West Chicago Street Railway	93¾
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake Street Elevated	13
Lake Street El., trust certificates	10⅜
Street's West Stable Car Line	19⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Andes	.04	.03
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.12	.13
Bullion	..	.02
Caledonia	.16	.15
Challenge Con.	.14	.09
Chollar	..	.16
Confidence	..	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	.15
Crown Point	.05	.03
Gould & Curry	..	.06
Hale & Norcross	.35	.40
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	..	.08
Occidental Con.	.56	.56
Ophir	.10	.15
Overman	.03	.03
Savage	.12	.12
Sierra Nevada	.44	.46
Silver Hill	.08	.03
Standard	1.60	1.65
Union Con.	2.15	2.15
Yellow Jacket	.08	..

Silver bars, 58¼c; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾c. Drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
Anaconda	39½	46	40⅛	46
Anchoria	75	80	72	77
Argentum	20⅛	23½	23	25
Battle Mountain	31	40	31	38
Consolidated	8¾	9	8⅝	9
El Paso	8	8¼	8⅞	8⅝
Elkton	90	90⅝	91¼	91⅝
Gibson	20¼	21	20	21
Gold Coin	92½	94½	92½	95
Gold King	55	68	56	58
Golden Fleece	20	27	20	27
Garfield	12½	13	12½	13
Isabella	23¼	24	23¾	24
Jefferson	5	7½	5	7½
Lillie	86½	87½	86½	88
Matoa	22½	22⅞	22¾	22¾
Moon Anchor	94⅝	95	94½	94¾
Pharmacist	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	5
Portland	112½	113½	114	114⅝
Rawlings	19½	20	18¼	20⅛
Rosa	11⅞	14	11⅞	12½
Union	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Work	4⅝	4⅞	4¼	4½

The Home Insurance Company.

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the Home Insurance Company of New York, payable on demand at the office of the company, 119 Broadway. The official announcement of this dividend is accompanied by the company's ninetieth semi-annual statement, which makes a strong showing. The assets of the Home Company, which aggregate $11,405,266.95, include a carefully selected lot of bonds and stocks, among which are various United States issues, $1,000,000 of District of Columbia bonds payable in 1924, some New York City registered bonds, other sound State and municipal issues, and a choice variety of gilt-edged railroad bonds; in addition there are thousands of shares of railroad and bank stocks that in many instances are now worth more than double their face value. The Home Company's cash capital is $3,000,000, its reserve premium fund $3,999,202, and its net surplus on July 12, 1898, was $3,868,449. Daniel H. Heald is the President of the company, John H. Washburn and Elbridge G. Snow Vice Presidents, and Thomas B. Greene and A. M. Burtis Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, July 12, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. collected on the First Preferred Stock of the **OMAHA WATER COMPANY** will be payable by the undersigned on and after July 20, 1898, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned July 15, 1898, which will be closed from that date until July 20.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Agent.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 13th, 1898.

The interest due August 1st, 1898, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS, will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 20th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2d, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Quincy Mining Company,
New York, July 12, 1898.
Dividend No. 60.

A dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be payable Aug. 15 next to registered holders 22d inst.

Transfer books will be closed 22d inst. in the afternoon and opened Aug. 1.

WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st, to July 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, July 6th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 15th, til the morning of Friday, July 22d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Securities of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY; the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY; the AKRON AND CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, and the WASHINGTON CITY AND POINT LOOKOUT RAILROAD COMPANY:

As already announced, a Plan for the Reorganization of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affecting the above-named securities has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, and the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the Plan. Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities within such time as may be fixed by the Managers.

The Mercantile Trust Company, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London agency above stated.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.; Brown Brothers & Co.; Baring, Magoun & Co.; Vermilye & Co.; and Speyer & Co. of New York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co.; Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and Speyer Brothers of London, have issued circulars to the bondholders whom they respectively represent, copies of which may be obtained from said bankers or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, June 29, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Holders of Securities of the COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY; CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY; NEWARK, SOMERSET AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY; SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY; SCHUYLKILL RIVER EAST SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY; WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND WINCHESTER AND STRASBURG RAILROAD COMPANY:

Referring to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, the holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM A. READ,
Advisory Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT TO CLOSE A TRUST.

8 shs. Cesita Corporation, Nonquitt, Mass.
$6,500 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1914.
$250 Denver Union Water Co. Scrip.
$9,000 Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
1,150 shs. Washington Real Estate Co.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1894, with interest.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Feby. 24, 1894, with interest.
$3,413.30 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1893, with interest.
(By order of executors.)
10 shs. Amphion Academy Co., B'klyn.
15 shs. Long Island Ins. Co. (98 p. c. paid.)
20 shs. Cosmus Silver Mining Co. of New York.
25 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank, N. Y.
331 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Fourth National Bank.
120 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
67 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
65 shs. Bowery Bank.
300 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.
25 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
28 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
$2,800 N. Y. and Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Bowery Bank.
100 shs. Coney Island Jockey Club.
$129,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley R. R. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1946.
239 shs. American Air Power Co.
Certificate of right to 30 shs. of the capital stock of the Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with the stockholders of Standard Natl. Bank, (in liquidation.)
54 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we shall sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, through Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, on July 18th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, heretofore pledged with us by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, to wit:

$2,100,000 Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (January 1, 1897, and subsequent coupons on.)
10,750 Shares of Preferred Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
2,979 Shares of Common Stock of said Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois.
$201,000 Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company Income Bonds, (July 1st, 1897, and all subsequent coupons attached.)
1,000 Shares of Stock of said Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway Company, (Voting Trustee Certificate.)

Dated New York July 1st, 1898.
DENT, PALMER & CO.,
27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank will be held at its offices, No. 132 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, Wednesday, the 27th of July, 1898, at 4 P. M.

J. W. NEWBERY, President.
A. L. CHATTERTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 18, 1898.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made before JULY 10, 1898, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 12, 1898.

		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
91½	92	1,731	U. S. Rubber pf.	91¾	92¼	91½	92	+⅛
7¼	7½	25	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
19⅛	19½	250	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	......
118	123	5	Wells-Fargo Express	120	120	120	120	......
..	95⅞	800	West Chicago Street	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	+1⅜
93⅛	93¼	788	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	......
1¼	1⅜	247	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	......
8½	9¼	157	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
2½	3	200	Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5	6	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	6	6	6	6	......
		Sales.... 256,357						

Silver.

59	59½	2,000	Bullion certificates	59	59	59	59	+1

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Colorado Mid. pf.	14	16	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Consol. Coal	45	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	25
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾	Del., L. & W.	..	156	New Cent. C.	35	45
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½	Den. & R. G.	12	13½	N. Y. Air Brake	40½	44
4s, c., 1925	124½	125½	D. M. & Ft. D.	16¾	17¼	N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	38
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Norfolk So.	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Nor. & West.	14¼	15
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135	Nor. & West. pf.	51¾	52¼
Albany & Sus.	180	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	117	125	Ohio Southern	..	5
American Coal	120	140	Eighth Avenue	335	354	Ont. Mining	3	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Am. Express	128	132	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	Ore. R. & N. pf.	71	73
Am. Malting Co.	25	25¾	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	Oregon S. L.	28	30
Ann Arbor	11	12	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pacific Mail	29	29½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Homestake	52	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	96	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	67	71
Brunswick City	10¾	11½	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Buff., R. & P.	28	29½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63¼	66
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Canadian Pacific	83½	84¼	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Chi. & Alton	160	..	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Quicksilver	1½	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Keokuk & West.	29	31	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	32	33½	Lake Shore certfs.	188	..	R., W. & O.	122	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Rio Grande West.	26½	29½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	50	Rio G. W. pf.	65	67
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10¼	Mexican Central	4¾	5¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. Term. T. pf.	29	30	Minn. & St. L.	28	29½	St. P. & D. pf.	80	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	49	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60½	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Southern Railway	8⅝	8¾
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	..	Third Avenue	174	178
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mo., K. & T.	11¼	11½	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Col. Fuel & Iron	21½	23	Mobile & Ohio	26	27	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Morris & Essex	170½	172	U. S. Express	40	44
Col. & H. Coal	4	5	National Starch	6	7			
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6¼						
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20,800	Am. Sug. Refs.	132¾	134⅝	132¾	134¼
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
4,070	Am. Tobacco	121	121¼	119½	120
310	Atch., T. & S. F.	14	14	14	14
11,100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35	35⅝	35	35¼
2,910	Brooklyn R. T.	55⅝	56	55⅛	55⅝
10	Canada Southern	55	55	55	55
3,290	Chi., Bur. & Q.	107	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
3,310	Chi., R. I. & P.	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
80	Central of N. J.	90	90¼	90	90¼
100	Ches. & Ohio	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
3,650	Chi., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99⅞	100
150	C., St. P. M. & O.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¼
150	General Electric	39½	39½	39½	39½
370	Louis. & Nash.	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½
3,140	Manhattan	107	107½	106⅞	107¼
2,190	Mo. Pacific	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞
120	N. Y. Central	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
170	North. Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
430	North. Pacific pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70⅝
460	People's Gas	99¾	100	99¾	99¾
340	Reading	18	18	18	18
3,160	Reading 1st pf.	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	42⅝
40	Southern pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81⅝
170	Tenn. C. & I.	25¼	25½	25⅜	25⅜
40	Union Pacific	24⅝	24½	24½	24½
670	Union Pacific pf.	61⅛	61½	60⅞	61⅛
80	U. P., Den. & G.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅞	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛
20	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Western Union	93	93⅜	93	93⅜
60,600					

BONDS.

$15,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	48	48	48	48
50,000	U P., D. & G. 1st.	68	68½	68	68½
$65,500					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,842,561
Gold reserve	172,643,085
Net silver	10,828,914
United States notes in the Treasury	41,828,472
Treasury notes of 1890	3,121,819
Total receipts this day	1,588,261
Total receipts this month	16,715,891
Total receipts this year	16,715,881
Total expenditures this day	2,604,000
Total expenditures this month	27,841,000
Total expenditures this year	27,841,000
Deposits in National banks	51,914,821
National bank notes received for redemption	370,940
Government receipts from customs	567,072
Internal revenue	991,597
Miscellaneous	24,591

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On Aug. 1 a dividend of 1¾ per cent. will be paid by the American Steel and Wire Company on its preferred stock.

The Omaha Water Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on its first preferred stock. This is the first dividend declared on the stock since the reorganization of the company in [illegible]. The company is declared to be in sound [illegible] condition, and has no [illegible].

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD F. KILDUFF.—An order of Judge Hurd of Brooklyn was filed in the New York County Clerk's office yesterday appointing W. H. Good receiver for Bernard F. Kilduff of Kilduff & Corrigan, builders, of Brooklyn, on the application of Walter T. Klots & Brothers' Sons.

RONALD T. MCDONALD.—Judgment for $23,[illegible]3 was entered yesterday against Ronald T. McDonald of 115 Broadway in favor of Miles M. O'Brien and J. G. Cannon as receivers of the Madison Square Bank for balance due on a note made by him on February 15 last for $25,000, payable to the order of the receivers three months from date. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

NATIONAL SMOKE CONSUMER COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Vause receiver for the National Smoke Consumer Company of 115 Broadway, on the application of Charles A. Pratt, surviving partner of Pratt & Smith, judgment creditor for $14,507. The company was incorporated in July, 1895, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $300,000, to manufacture a smoke consuming device to be attached to boilers. Charles H. Boyer is President and Louis M. Simpson, Treasurer. The only assets in the hands of the Treasurer are two patents and 110 shares of stock of the Ohio National Smoke Consumer Company.

Out of Town.

C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER.—Transcripts of judgments from Otsego County, N. Y., were entered here yesterday against C. & L. Heidenheimer, (corporation,) dealers in hops and malt at 38 Stone Street, this city, for $13,437, and against Louis Heidenheimer for $541, all in favor of the National Central Banking Company of Cherry Valley.

CHESHIRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Commissioner John C. Linehan has petitioned the Supreme Court to have a receiver appointed for the Cheshire County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Keene, N. H., on the ground that it is unable to meet its obligations. The company was organized in 1825.

QUEEN CITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—J. EDWARD ADDICKS.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an attachment yesterday from Buffalo, N. Y., against the Queen City Construction Company and J. Edward Addicks for $48,000, in favor of John Laughlin, Joseph E. Ewell, and Wilber E. Houpt, for professional services. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence, the company being a Philadelphia corporation and Mr. Addicks residing in Delaware. The Sheriff served it on two persons here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBINGER, Agnes E.—J. Brenner	[illegible]
ANDERSON, David E.—W. F. Clay [illegible]	[illegible]
ANDERSON, John—Osborne Cash Register Company of New York	101
BROWN, John—The Harvey & Watts Company	2,053
BROWN, Charles A., and John Fleming—Michael J. Cantwell	1,217
COHN, Emanuel—M. Stark	1,688
CRERAND, William T.—The City of New York	114
CROMWELL, George—Waring, Chapman & Farquhar	733
CHRIST, Sebastian and Augusta—George Bell	644
DILLON, James F.—W. Cutting, trustee	75
DAY, William H.—J. J. Brodbeck	32
DENHOLME, Charles F.—D. Strauss	143
ECKHARDT, Conrad—The City of New York	74
FRIEDLANDER, Julius—George D. Sweetser and others	528
FRIEDLANDER, Julius—John Menke	829
GARVEY, Benjamin, and others—New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, costs	170
GARVEY, Benjamin, and others—Union Trust Company, costs	160
GARVEY, Benjamin, and others—Presbyterian Hospital and another	111
GROSSO, Vincenzo—A. Bolognesi and another	61
GIBBONS, Thomas J.—F. Eberhardt	272
HORNE, William—E. F. Kienle	216
HORNE, William—D. Tulloch, Jr.	528
HODES, Morris—M. L. Myers	1,743
HOYT, Charles E.—S. Hoffman	623
HADDOCK, John C.—The City of New York	188
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—National Central Bank of Cherry Valley	541
HODKINS, Grace—Charles H. Davis and another	35
IRVINE, James—The City of New York	211
INTERMAN, Charles H.—H. Eggers and another	183
KREIZER, Charles P.—The Supreme Lodge American Protective League of Baltimore City	25
KLEIN, Peter J.—Greenpoint Lumber Company	232
KNEELAND, Stillman F.—W. L. Nugent	287
KINSELLA, Michael V.—B. F. Young	68
KINGSBERG, Abraham—A. Rosenbluth	198
LEE, Robert J.—J. H. Jackson	28
LEVINE, Samuel—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee	609
LUTZ, William G.—John T. Williams	62
LYNCH, Bernard and Patrick—New York Elevated Railroad Company and another	228
LORD, Theodore H.—John Wanamaker	35
LAMERAY, Joseph—F. M. Hardenbrook	130
MAXWELL, Hannah F.—Elias B. Schlesinger	97
MACKIE, George B.—The City of New York	138
MILLER, Harriet H.—Wilson & Wilson Manufacturing Company	4,202
MATHEWS, Robert H.—H. Ingersoll	459
MALLON, Patrick M.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	118
McLAUGHLIN, Robert L.—The City of New York	259
McDONALD, Ronald T.—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers	23,573
OBERFELDER, Simon, and Gustave White—Seth M. Milliken and others	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, John A.—L. Bayer	370
PETERSON, Emily A.—E. F. Kienle	121
PARKER, John R.—C. F. Thompson	1,064
PFITZENMAIER, Albert—J. Appell	249
RANDELL, David—Railway Advertising Company	91
REDER, Albert—D. Reder, costs	37
RUBINSON, Adolph—The Osborne Cash Register Company of New York	94
STOUTENBURGH, William A.—The Bourbon County Distilling Company	94
SIMON, Jacob—D. Mason and another	30
STAUFFER, Bertha—Munsch, Protzman & Co.	96
SANGER, Eugene B.—Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul	481
SADLER, Abraham M.—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company	399
THE NATIONAL SLAVONIC SOCIETY of the United States of America—K. Holomany, President, &c., costs	162
STANDARD CONCRETE MANUFACTURING Company—William R. Hutton and another, trustees, &c.	92
STANDARD CONCRETE MANUFACTURING Company—William R. Hutton and another, trustees, &c.	194
THE BERNER-MAYER COMPANY—National Lead Company	5,188
THE RECTOR, &c., of St. Thomas's Church—William L. Strong, executor, &c.	15,059
THE WATCHING WATER COMPANY—The Goulds Manufacturing Company	690
C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER, (a corporation)—The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley	2,356
C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER, (a corporation)—The National Central Bank of Cherry Valley	11,080
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas P. Doran	570
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Bartholomew Welton	588
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Stern	134
THE MAYOR, &c.—The Tribune Association	1,451
THORPE, Winifred S.—Union Foundry and Machine Company	1,014
THORPE, Winifred S.—J. M. Pinkney	245
THORPE, Winifred S.—Phoenix Iron Company	302
THORPE, Winifred S.—A. C. Chesley and others	[illegible]
THORPE, Winifred S.—Robert J. Lee	[illegible]
THORPE, Winifred S.—Henry H. Meise	[illegible]
TAYLOR, William B. and Theodorus B.—The Western National Bank of New York	[illegible]
TINDALL, Robert E.—E. Vill and another	[illegible]
VALLIANO, George—Osborne Cash Register Company	[illegible]
VAUGHAN, Ross—The City of New York	[illegible]
VAN HEUSEN, Richard F.—C. S. Butler	[illegible]
VIELLARD, Celestin F., and Herman Oswald—E. D. Griggs	181
WOOLSEY, Kate T.—Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio	111
WERTHEIMER, Emil—C. F. Thompson	1,141
WAHLGREN, Harry C. and Minnie K.—Thomas E. Greacen	123
WISE, Joseph—J. T. Dill	165
WANG, Simon—L. Levene	186
ZIV, Louis—Osborne Cash Register Company of New York	60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

gold 4s
10,000....88¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000....95⅝
5,000s20F....95¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000....76
5,000....76¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000....90
26,000....90⅛

5,000....127
So Pac of N M 1st
5,000....108
5,000....108¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
35,000....94¼
1,000....94⅜
4,000....94½
2,000....94¼
3,000....94⅜
8,000....94¼

10,000....45⅞
2,000....45¾
13,000....46
10,000....45⅞
5,000....46¼
30,000....46
1,000....46⅛
9,000....46
20,000....45¾

Total sales....$5,835,100

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.90
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.95
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	3 3-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.80
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, July 12.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, old, 78@84c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 25@26c; No. 2 rye, 45½@46c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $10@$10.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.52½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.40@5.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.95@6.15c. Sugars—Cut loaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Speculation in cotton continues to hang fire. A bearish feeling succeeded the publication of the Government crop report, which has been followed by generally favorable private advices and crop gossip. The English cables were unsatisfactory. There was practically no support from outside sources. Speculative orders were as scarce as hen's teeth when the first call developed a quiet and easy market, with prices 2@3 points below the closing level of Monday. For the rest of the session the market was slack and generally featureless, with a barely steady undertone in the absence of speculative support, while current low prices checked confidence on the part of the bears in view of the fact that, for the present narrow scope of the market, it is assumed that the short interest is sufficiently large, leaving the market easily subject to adverse crop news or in a position to respond to any improvement in trade conditions. The market closed steady, unchanged to 3 points net lower.

Southern spot markets, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6 3-16c; St. Louis, 5⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	6.01@6.02
August	6.02	6.05	6.02	6.02@6.03
September	6.01	6.01	5.99	6.00@6.01
October	6.00	6.03	6.00	6.00@6.01
November	6.01	6.03	5.99	6.00@6.01
December	6.03	6.05	6.02	6.02@6.03
January	6.06	6.09	6.04	6.06@6.07
February	..	..	..	6.10@6.11
March	6.12	6.14	6.11	6.12@6.13
April	..	..	..	6.15@6.17

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Middling uplands 3 7-16d; December-January, 320v; January-February, 320b; February-March, 321s; March-April, 321½b; April-May, 322½s; July, 323½s; July-August, 323½s; August-September, 323s; September-October, 322s; October-November, 321s; November-December, 320v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅛	81⅛	80¾	81⅛
September	73¼	73¼	72 5-16	72⅝
December	72⅞	72⅞	72 1-16	72⅜
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	..
September	36⅝	36⅞	36¼	36⅜
December	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37¾
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	27½
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.80

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75¾	75¾	74½	75
September	68⅛	68⅛	67½	67⅞
December	67⅞	67⅞	67⅛	67¾
Corn—				
July	31½	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞
September	32	32¼	31 13-16	32⅛
December	32½	32 11-16	32⅛	32⅝
Oats—				
July	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
September	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	$5.52½
September	$5.55	$5.62½	$5.55	$5.60
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.65
September	5.60	5.67½	5.60	5.67½
Pork—				
July	9.87½	9.97½	9.87½	9.97½
September	9.95	10.12½	9.95	10.12½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The actions of yesterday's early wheat market indicated that traders considered the rather liberal movement of new wheat of far more importance than the Government crop report, which, to some extent, had been already discounted. Weakness was a feature throughout the entire forenoon, attended by moderate selling for St. Louis account and aggressive short operations by scalpers.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—No. 1 hard cash, 91c; July, 91c; September, 69⅝c; December, 68c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 85½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—No. 1 Northern, 89½@90c; No. 2 Northern, 88½@89c; September, 70c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2, white clips, 30c; No. 2, white, 29c; No. 3, white, 28c; track, mixed, 27½@28½c; track, white, 28½@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2, Western, 53¼c f. o. b. afloat; 48¾c c. i. f. Buffalo. BARLEY—Market dull; feeding, 33½c, nominal c. i. f. Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.80@$5.10; Winter straights $4.40@4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.60.

RYE FLOUR—$2.60@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb., 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10-lb, 6@6½c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 7c; Western, sweet pickled, 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 3-16@3¼c; country, 3⅛@3⅜c. LARD, $5.80; city lard, $4.75@$5; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¼@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞c; city lard stearine, 6⅜@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 15 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—Steady; American, finest white and colored, 35s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

European and Brazilian cables were uninteresting and without influence. Local conditions developed little or no feature, and yesterday's market dragged from start to finish. Nothing whatever was done on the opening call. Up to 12 o'clock sales had reached only 500 bags, and for the entire session transactions were limited to 1,250 bags. Trading was limited to the operations of a few local dealers. Starting with a steady tone at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, the market ruled exceptionally flat and closed quiet at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
October	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
May	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
June	..	..	..	6.00@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$700. Hamburg, net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre, net unchanged. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38; July, 36; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.45; fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; medium, choice, $1.20@$1.22½; fair to good, $1@$1.05; pea, choice, $1.17½; fair to good, $1@$1.12½; red kidney, choice, $1.90@$2; fair to good, $1.50@$1.80; white kidney, choice, $1.45; fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; black turtle soup, $1.50; yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; lima, California, $1.95@$2; green peas, barrels, 75c; bags, 70@72½c; Scotch, barrels, 90c; bags, 85@90c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 17c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@15½c; do, State, extras, 16½c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13½@15c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 15@15½c; firsts, 14@14½c; thirds to seconds, 12@13c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 14c; do, firsts, 12½@13c; do, seconds, 12@12½c; Western dairy, finest, 13½@14c; do, seconds to firsts, 12@13c; factory extras, 12¾c; do, firsts, 12¼@12½c; do, seconds, 11¾@12c; do, lower grades, 10½@11½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, choice, 6¾@6⅞c; do, white, fancy, 7c; do, choice, 6¾@6⅞c; do, good to prime, 6¼@6½c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; do, small, colored, fancy, 7½c; do, white, fancy, 7¼c; do, good to choice, 6½@7c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; light skims, small choice, 5¾@6c; do, large, choice, 5¼@5½c; part skims, small, choice, 5¼@5½c; do, large, choice, 4¾@5c; do, good, to prime, 4@4½c; do, common, to fair, 2½@3c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 15c; State and Pennsylvania, 14@14½c; Western, northerly sections, best, 14c; do, poor to good, per thirty-dozen case, $2.40@$3.30; dirties, $1.80@$2.70; checks, $1.50@$2.

FRUITS, FRESH—Apples, Southern, green, per barrel, $1.50@$2.50; do, per half-barrel basket, $1@$1.50; pears, Florida, Keifer, per barrel, $3.50@$4; do, Le Conte, $3@$6; do, Jargonelle, Baltimore, per barrel, $3; cherries, sweet, per lb, 4@9c; do, sour, 4@6c; huckleberries, large, blue, per qt, 8@10c; do, inferior, 6@7c; raspberries, red, per pint, 2½@4c; do, per quart cup, 2½@4c; blackberries, per qt, 4@6c; gooseberries, per qt, 4@6c; currants, per qt, 5@7c; do, per lb, 4@5c; pineapples, Florida, per case, $1.25@$3.75; watermelons per carload, $90@$200; per 100, $8@$25; muskmelons, Southern, per bushel basket, 50c@$1.50; peaches, per carrier, $1@$1.50; plums, $1@$1.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9¼@9½c; do, choice, 8¾@9c; do, good to prime, 8@8½c; do, common to fair, 5½@7½c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 2½@3½c; do, Southern, quarters, 2½@3c; do, sliced, 3@4c; do, chopped, per lb, 3¼@3½c; do, cores and skins, 2@2¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 9½@10c; blackberries, 3@3¾c; huckleberries, 4½@5½c; cherries, 1898, 9@9½c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 10@13c; do, Royal, 8@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; prunes, California, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 11@12c; do, common to fair, 7@10c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 5@9c; State and Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1@3c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 72½@77½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 40@70c; do, clover and clover mixed, 35@55c; do, no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 30@40c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY — ALIVE—Spring chickens, Western and near-by, 12@13c; do, Southern, 11½@12c; fowls, per lb, 10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 6@8c; ducks, per pair, 40@55c; geese, 75c@$1.12; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 7@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 16@18c; do, poor to fair, 12@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 12@13c; do, Western scalded, average best, 11c; do, under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 8@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 8½c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 8@8½c; do, Western, scalded, prime, lightweights, 8@8½c; old cocks, Western, 5c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 10½c; do, Long Island, Spring, 10c; do, Western, Spring, per lb, 5@7c; geese, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 15c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2@$2.25; do, small and poor, per dozen, $1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island and Jersey, per barrel, $2.50@$3; Southern, $1@$3; onions, Egyptian, per bag, $2.40; Jersey, per barrel, $2.50@$2.75; Southern potato, per barrel, $1.75@$2.50; per basket, $1@$1.25; Southern white, per basket, $1.25@$1.75; asparagus, per dozen, $1@$2.50; cabbages, per 100, $3@$5; cucumbers, Jersey, per box, 60c@$1; Norfolk, per barrel, $1.25@$2; per basket, 50@65c; Charleston, per basket, 50c@$1; Baltimore, 60@75c; cauliflowers, Long Island, per barrel, $1@$2; eggplants, Jersey, per half-barrel basket, $2@$2.50; per bushel box, $1@$1.25; Southern, per basket, 75c@$1; green corn, Jersey, per 100, 50c@$1; North Carolina, per crate, 75c@$1.50; peppers, Jersey, per box, $1.25; peas, per bag, $1; string beans, Long Island, per bag, $1.50@$2; Jersey per basket, $1.25@$1.75; squash, marrow, per barrel crate, $1.50@$1.75; yellow, per bushel box, 50@60c; per basket, 50@75c; Southern, white, per basket, 50@75c; tomatoes, near-by Jersey, per box, $1@$1.75; South Jersey, 75c@$2; per small basket, 50@65c; Baltimore and Washington, per basket, 75c@$1; Maryland, per carrier, 75c@$1.50; Norfolk, $1@$2; Savannah, 50c@$1; Florida, 50c; Mississippi, per case, 25@35c; turnips, Jersey, white, per 100, $1@$2; Russia, per barrel, $1@$1.50.

SUNDRIES—Hand-picked, fancy, per lb, 4¾@5c; Spanish, shelled, No. 1, 4¼@4½c; Virginia, shelled, No. 1, 3¾@4c.

SUGARS.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18¼c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16¼@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@49c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium, Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county, Spring, 13@14c; Southern, Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern, Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern, Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern, choice, 15c; Eastern, average, 12@13c; Eastern, heavy, 10@11c; valley, No. 1, 18@20c; valley, No. 2, 20@22c; valley, No. 3, 19@20c; valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 26½@27c; resin, common to good strained, $1.37½@$1.40; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; WG, $2.20@$2.25; WW, $2.30@$2.35.

WILMINGTON, July 12.—Spirits turpentine, 24@23½c; resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—Spirits turpentine, 24c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S C., July 12.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.55; lake copper ingot, $11.80; tin, $15.55; lead 4c; spelter, 4.75c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Cable reports American steers at 11@11¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6.50; Westerns, $3.75; no buttermilks; city-dressed veals, 8@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.50; lambs, $4.50@$6.75; culls, $3.25@$4.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

THE NEW DIRECTORY OUT.

The Volume Contains 360,000 Names from Manhattan and the Bronx.

The one hundred and twelfth volume of Trow's General Directory, covering the territory now contained in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, has been issued. There are given 360,000 names of residents in these two boroughs, and as the compilers calculate that they print the names of one-fifth of the population, this would indicate that there are 1,800,000 people now living on Manhattan Island.

The ubiquitous family of Smiths retains its pristine numerical lead in the Directory, of course, and next in number come the Browns. The name of Cohen has acquired a position of considerable prominence, and pushes Brown close for second honors. In fact, the joint number of the Cohens, Cohns, and Kohns exceeds that of the Browns, Brownes, and Brauns. Murphy is, as was to be expected, occupying a respectable position near the front.

The make-up of the Directory is about as in previous years. The compilers have endeavored to add to the usefulness of the book by getting as fully as possible the residence addresses of people whose business is in the territory, but who live in other boroughs.

WAR BONDS IN GREAT DEMAND.

Grand Total of Subscriptions Received Expected to Reach a Billion and a Quarter.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The subscriptions to the new war loan will close at 3 o'clock next Thursday afternoon. Up to this time both the number of subscriptions received and the aggregate amount subscribed for far exceed all estimates. Yesterday the number of subscriptions was about 2,100 for the day, and the total sum subscribed for reached the surprising aggregate of $220,000. Those for $500 and under to date are for about $65,000,000, and it is expected that it will approximate $75,000,000 by 3 o'clock on the 14th inst. The subscriptions for sums exceeding $500 already aggregate $391,000,000, and it is expected that at the time of closing they will have reached $445,000,000, making the grand total, including the large blanket bids, over a billion and a quarter dollars.

Offers for large amounts are still coming in rapidly, two five-million-dollar applications having been received yesterday. Although the hurry of receiving and scheduling the offers has prevented the officials from making any accurate computations, it is known that the individual subscriptions are far in excess of the whole loan, and therefore Assistant Secretary Vanderlip will direct that, beginning next Thursday evening, all subscriptions from firms and corporations be immediately returned to the senders with the checks which accompanied them. This class of subscriptions alone now aggregates about $125,000,000.

MANY LOCAL SUBSCRIBERS.

An Unusual Rush at the Sub-Treasury Yesterday for the Bonds.

There were more individual applicants for the prospective 3 per cent. Government war loan bonds at the Sub-Treasury yesterday than on any one day since the subscription for the bonds was opened. Nearly 500 persons paid cash over the counter for the new bonds in sums of $500 or less, and the line of eager applicants was from fifteen to twenty-five feet long throughout the day. When the Sub-Treasury was closed for the day several persons were still in line, and they departed, avowing their intention to return early this morning. In view of the fact that no subscriptions for the new bonds will be received at the Sub-Treasury after 3 o'clock this afternoon, a continuance of yesterday's rush is expected to-day.

A large number of subscriptions for small amounts of the bonds were turned in to the Sub-Treasury by some of the New York banks yesterday. Although declining to give any figures designed to show how much money had been received in bond subscriptions, the Sub-Treasury officials expressed the belief that fully $75,000,000 of the entire issue of $200,000,000 would be taken in subscriptions of $500 or less.

Subscriptions in Boston.

BOSTON, July 12.—The subscription list for war bonds was closed by Sub-Treasurer O'Neil this afternoon, and, as expected, the rush of applications came in the closing hours. The list of subscribers number 120; the subscriptions aggregate $527,326, of which $202,850 was subscribed to-day.

STAMP TAX RULINGS.

Points Raised by New York Business Men Decided by the Officials in Washington.

Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott has approved the ruling made by Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District, in this city, in regard to stamps on certificates and transfers of stock. In the case in point the transfer had not been completed prior to July 1, when the stamp tax provisions took effect. The stock had been purchased, and the certificate had been indorsed in blank and delivered before July 1, but the transfer of the stock on the books of the corporation had not been completed. After July 1, upon request of the holder of the certificate to enter the transfer upon the books of the company, the certificate was surrendered and the blank power of attorney on the back of ten certificates was filled in with the name of the transfer clerk in the usual way; thereupon the stock was transferred to the purchaser's name on the books of the corporation.

Commissioner Scott indorses Collector Treat's ruling by saying: "In the opinion of this office, this purchase and transfer of stock was not complete until the latter transaction, and the stamp tax applies to such paper as is issued prior to July 1 to the purchaser of the stock, to denote that he is the holder and owner of it."

Recent inquiries at different internal revenue offices indicate that some persons have on hand quantities of the old internal revenue stamps, the use of which lapsed many years ago in consequence of the repeal of the internal revenue laws of the civil war period. Commissioner Scott has issued official instructions that no old revenue stamps issued under former internal revenue stamp acts can be used in lieu of the stamps required by the war revenue law of 1898. The Commissioner says: "Ample opportunity was given for the redemption of the stamps issued under laws now repealed, and by Section 17 of the Act of March 1, 1879, a limitation was placed upon the presentation of claims for such redemption or allowance."

With regard to the drawing of money out of savings banks, Commissioner Scott has decided as follows: "No stamp tax is required to be paid on withdrawals of money from saving banks by depositors on pass books, nor upon a receipt or voucher given for such payment. If a check or any order for the payment of money is made and issued, the requisite two-cent stamp must be affixed thereto."

CARRIERS MUST PAY STAMP TAX.

Assistant Attorney General Interprets the War Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In answer to references from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all bearing upon the question as to whether the shipper or carrier shall pay for and affix the required revenue stamps to bills of lading, &c., Assistant Attorney General Boyd has held as follows:

"The law makes it the duty of every railroad, steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper, consignor, or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or some other evidence of the receipt of goods, wares, or merchandise received for carriage and transportation, and this bill of lading, manifest, or memorandum, requires a revenue stamp of the value of 1 cent affixed to it and canceled. In case of failure to issue such bill of lading * * * the law imposes a penalty of $50 upon the carrier * * * guilty of such failure.

"The penalty for failure to so affix the stamp is not more than $100.

"The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper, and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing, and canceling the stamp, and their failure to so provide, affix, and cancel such stamp subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. While it is not my province to advise as to the recourse which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure that the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer for such refusal."

REVENUE TAX ON INSURANCE.

Demand for Documentary Stamps of High Denominations.

Collector Treat has received a request from several insurance companies for 40-cent, 80-cent, $4, $8, $20, $40 denominations of documentary stamps for use on their policies, which he has forwarded to Washington. He urged the Commissioner to send, in addition, some of the $3 and $5 denominations for the use of foreign steamship companies, and $2 stamps for the use of stock brokers.

There is much inquiry among the insurance offices in regard to stamps of fractional value for use on policies, carrying a premium of an odd number in dollars and cents. Underwriters now pay the same tax on a $19 premium as on a $20 premium, which is not believed to be the intention of the law.

THE LOSS OF LA BOURGOGNE

Captain of the Cromartyshire Describes the Collision for the Wreck Commission.

ACCIDENT CAME LIKE A FLASH

It Was Impossible to Do Anything to Prevent the Disaster, Capt. Henderson Says—Could Not Tell Where the Steamer Was.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 12.—The Wreck Commission opened its sittings this morning to inquire into the Bourgogne disaster. The French Consul was present and was represented by counsel. Counsel for Capt. Henderson of the Cromartyshire objected to the counsel for the French Consul taking part in the proceedings, as it was a British Captain who was on trial, and also because it was understood that the French Consul at New York had ordered an official inquiry. With the understanding that counsel for the French Consul was present merely as a spectator, taking notes for the information of the French Government, he was permitted to remain, but was debarred altogether from cross-examining witnesses.

Capt. Oscar Henderson, master of the Cromartyshire, was called. The chart was produced, with the track of the Cromartyshire marked, and the point of the collision indicated. The weather on the Banks was thick. The last observation previous to the collision was made at noon on the day before the disaster, when the sun was then taken for latitude, and observation from the morning was brought down.

The position of the ship was then latitude 41:28 north, longitude 58:10 west. He had another observation at 4 in the afternoon, after running west-northwest 100 miles, when the longitude was found to be the same. During this time the wind was about southwest, with fine and clear weather. Fog set in after midnight, and at 4 in the morning was very thick. Two watches were kept on board, one by the chief officer and the other by the second. From 8 to 12 the night before the collision his orders were to keep the ship close to the wind. The wind was southwest true. At 1:30 in the morning he was called by the officer of the watch. The foghorn was sounding. From then on till the collision the fog became more and more dense, and it remained dense till after the collision. The ship was making 5 knots, and the sails were kept shaking to deaden her way.

As near as he could remember it was 5 o'clock when, while in the chart room, he heard a steamer's fog whistle. The Captain asked the chief officer if he heard it, and he replied: "No." In a minute or so it was heard again. All on deck heard it then. The look-out man was then ordered to shorten the blasts of the foghorn. The reason the blasts were ordered to be shortened was that he thought them too long. The direction of the sound of the steamer's whistle could not be located until the last blast just before the collision. The ship was then getting about 4 knots with sails shaking. The approaching ship's whistle sounded on the port bow. He could do nothing; the steamer struck the instant after he saw her bow. It was like a flash. Two ship's models were produced, presenting the point of contact in the collision.

"Our bow was cut off completely," said Capt. Henderson. "Our collision bulkhead saved the Cromartyshire. We have a sluice valve connected with the pumps. After pumping out the fore peak, we closed it and kept it closed. It was closed at the time of the accident. Our foretopmast was hanging over the side yards, with everything attached. We had no knowledge whatever of the position of the other ship, until we again heard her fog whistle. At the time of the collision the sea was rough, as it had been blowing through the night."

The ship's log was read by the Court. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

FOR BOURGOGNE'S DEAD.

Mass Celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul—Services for Father Kessler.

There were many who were moved to tears during the solemn requiem mass which was celebrated yesterday morning in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in West Twenty-third Street, for the repose of the souls of the victims of the wrecked La Bourgogne. The address was made by the Rev. F. A. Aigueperse.

Long before the service began the church was densely crowded. The congregation included representatives of the French Government, members of several well-known French societies, officers of the French Line company, relatives and friends of the victims, survivors of the Bourgogne disaster, and a delegation of sailors from La Bretagne, now in port. The French Ambassador came all the way from Washington to attend the service.

The celebrant of the mass was Father Wucker, who was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Courvoisier as deacon, and the Rev. Charles Georges as sub-deacon. The Rev. William McAdam acted as master of ceremonies.

A solemn requiem mass in memory of the Rev. Father Anthony Kessler, who was lost on the French Liner La Bourgogne, was celebrated yesterday at St. Joseph's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, where he had been pastor for thirty-five years. Three times as many persons as could get into the church wanted to attend the mass. The police had to turn the people away after the church had been filled.

Archbishop Corrigan and Mgr. Farley were present, the Archbishop pronouncing the benediction at the close of the service. There were 300 priests on and near the altar. Over the entrance of the church was a large photograph of Father Kessler. The church and parish house next to it were draped in black. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Huntman of Mount Kisco, the deacon being Father Schadler, Vicar General of South Carolina; the sub-deacon Father Keiner of New Rochelle, and the Master of Ceremonies, Father Lennon of St. Agnes's Church. The Rev. Father Brann of St. Agnes's delivered the eulogy.

TO SUE LA BOURGOGNE'S OWNERS.

Charles Liebre Will Bring a Test Suit for $75,000.

A number of the survivors of La Bourgogne disaster have retained lawyers to prosecute their claims for damage against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the owners of La Bourgogne. A test suit will be brought by Kantrowitz & Esberg for Charles Liebre, chef of the Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

A few months ago Liebre's wife died, and, having determined to have his two sons, Paul and Ernest, educated in Paris, he engaged passage for himself and sons on the ill-fated steamer. His sons were lost in the disaster, and his trunks and valises, containing valuable property, were also lost. The father swam for upward of half an hour in the ocean, and finally approached the raft containing some of the survivors. He had to struggle to hold on to the raft against the assaults of those on it, including, he says, La Bourgogne's sailors. Liebre will sue for $75,000.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

The Victim a Woman Who Was Crossing Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Freda R. Jacobson, sixty years old, of 217 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and killed yesterday afternoon by car No. 348 of the De Kalb Avenue line. She had left her home to take a short walk, and had gone only two blocks when she was struck. She started to cross Washington Street at the corner of Tillary Street, where there is an almost constant procession of trolley cars. She did not seem to see the De Kalb Avenue car, which was coming along at a fairly rapid rate of speed. Bystanders shouted to her, but she was probably bewildered by the incessant clanging of trolley gongs from both directions, and kept on her way. The car dragged her for about ten feet before it could be stopped. She was instantly killed.

The motorman, Charles Iltish of 1,279 De Kalb Avenue, who was completely unnerved, was placed under arrest and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Jamaica Railway, Which Was Built by a New Yorker, Is Still the Subject of Litigation.

A number of New York men are interested to a certain extent in the Jamaica Railway, which the Colonial Secretary of State in Jamaica has seized in accordance with the provisions of the law, and which will probably be put up at public auction. This railroad and its securities have involved two New York trust companies in litigation within the past year, and the enterprise has been prolific or individual and corporate claims. The projector and constructor of the Jamaica Railway was Frederick Wesson of this city, and not long ago he was formulating a very formidable complaint and claim against the British authorities for alleged interference with his contract rights.

The Central Trust Company of New York is the trustee under a mortgage executed by the West India Improvement Company to secure an issue of $1,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds. Most of these bonds were placed abroad through the banking house of Speyer & Co. Certain shares of stock which the Central Trust Company claims should have been turned over to it as part of the security under the mortgage, got into other hands, and, hearing that they had been offered as part collateral for a loan, the officers of the Central Trust Company instituted a suit against the West India Improvement Company and the Manhattan Trust Company of New York to recover the shares. This suit was fruitless, but it was speedily followed by other litigation, which is still pending.

The Jamaica Railway appears not to have been profitable as a business venture. It is, however, said to possess considerable prospective value.

RAILROAD MEN MEET.

Conference Held at Washington by American and Canadian Lines on the Transcontinental Rate War.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—D. B. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association; P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; J. Sebastien, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway had a conference with the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners today upon the subject of the Western rate war.

This contest has been going on some time between the Western American lines on one side and the Canadian Pacific on the other. The war has reached a ruinous stage for all parties concerned, and embraces rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, but the lines west of Chicago are most largely affected. The representatives of the American lines did not file any petition or complaint, but explained to the commission the situation.

The commission has no authority in the matter, except to order an investigation of the competition, which has reached such grave proportions, or perhaps become a mediator between the rival companies for a settlement. The Canadian Pacific Company, by its General Passenger Traffic Manager, D. McNichol, and Attorney A. C. Raynond, also conferred with the commission to-day and gave their view of the rate war. There were also conferences between Mr. Caldwell and Mr. McNichol, but so far nothing like an understanding has been reached.

Trunk Line Association Meeting.

A well attended meeting of the general passenger agents of the railroads belonging to the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday in the Jersey Central Building, in Liberty Street. One of the objects of the meeting was to discuss the disturbed condition of passenger rates in the Northwest. Ineffectual attempts have been made within the past three months, by conference and otherwise, to stop the rate-cutting on what is known as Klondike business. At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting Commissioner L. P. Farmer, who presided, said that nothing definite had been agreed upon.

Delaware Valley Roads Unite.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the East Stroudsburg and Matamoras Railroad, the Delaware Valley Railway Company, and the Delaware Valley, Hudson and Lehigh Railroad it was agreed to consolidate. The road will be bonded this week to an amount of $1,200,000. When completed it will extend from East Stroudsburg to Port Jervis, N. Y., through the Delaware Valley.

BLUECOATS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Hearty Welcome Extended to the Regular Soldiers by the People of the Crescent City.

Louis Dodge of Dardanelle, formerly a typo on The Arkansas Democrat, is a private in Company D, Eighteenth United States Infantry. From letters written home toward the end of April last the following extracts are taken:

"My experience as a soldier began at Fort Bliss, Texas, which lies a few miles outside the border of El Paso. There I was transformed from a citizen to a bit of machinery; from a 'rookie' (recrut) to a veteran—so far as the manual of arms was concerned. There was daily talk of immediate war, and of a change from West Texas to some seacoast town. But while both these things were, to all discerning minds, inevitable, the Government was more than deliberate, and so it was that I became well acquainted with my rifle and 'the position of a soldier' before decisive orders finally came and a train stopped near the garrison for the purpose of bearing us away to New Orleans.

How the People Cheered.

"I don't suppose that the most insensible soldier in the Eighteenth Regiment will ever forget the manner in which the troops were received by the people of New Orleans. As we marched up Canal Street from the river landing it seemed to me that the entire population lined the way on either side. We could not have looked so very presentable after the travel of several days and nights, and I think that we were as dirty as if we had been engaged in actual warfare. Each man was burdened with his haversack, canteen, belt, and rifle, (our knapsacks had been loaded upon the wagons,) and in this condition we could but stumble along over the uneven cobblestones, made slippery by the rain of the previous night. And yet, with what a furor the people hailed us! The balconies and windows of tall buildings seemed bursting with heads up seven or eight stories high. The pavements were a dense mass of humanity. The band, when it played, could not be heard two or three companies back, because of the deafening cheers which greeted us. I thought that if they greet us thus upon our departure for war, how will it be when we return? And I felt a little cheap, too, to think how little we deserved such a reception, when the majority of us were thoroughly untried. Yet it had a cheering effect, and I am sure that many a man, inspired by this demonstration, resolved that he would try to conduct himself in such a manner during the campaign that he might still be cheered when he returned.

A Contrast.

"I could not help thinking, too, how other blue-coated men had entered the city years ago, and how differently they had been received.

"Camp life did not promise to be altogether without action. Gen. Shafter made a tour of inspection shortly after our arrival, and ordered a daily drill of about three hours. I doubt if actual service could be more hot and wearisome, even though it should be more dangerous. We had the afternoon and night to devote to visits to the city, however, and we had a month's pay to dispose of, so time did not drag heavily. The soldiers were delighted to find that they could go to the French market and buy fresh oysters for 10 cents per dozen, bananas 5 cents per dozen, oranges or lemons 10 cents a dozen, and other things in proportion. A uniformed man could go into any one of the eight breweries in New Orleans and drink without cost as long as he liked. Kind ladies brought basketfuls of cake to the camp daily. Our stay in the Crescent City, then, was altogether interesting. We were not treated as objects of charity, but rather as guests. People invited us to their homes, and treated us with the greatest hospitality and freedom. It was not, of course, due entirely to our personal qualities. It was rather, I think, because we were of a class to which the country is looking now with unprecedented interest, yet there was never the appearance of benevolence in their manner of giving and entertaining."

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION.

Views of a Friendly Neutral on How We Make War and Germany Meddles—Our Widening Activity.

From The London Spectator.

Nothing can be more inept than the Spanish management of the war, and nothing more respectable than the peasant-like stubbornness with which Spaniards accept the consequences of their ineptitude. Their fleet has been utterly neglected, their armies are half-fed, their representatives exhaust themselves in argumentative grandiloquence, their Queen has prepared for flight, their Generals threaten pronunciamentos, their manufacturing cities propose peace on perfectly impossible terms; but Spain as a whole, as an entity still alive, though stricken with some recondite brain disease, holds on, as stubborn as one of her own bloodhounds. Her people are wholly unaware that she is beaten, see no reason why she should not triumph, are utterly indifferent whether she is pecuniarily ruined or not, and, so far as we can judge, regard peace as something which the Americans are to make by going home again. If they go—which is impossible—the Spaniards would regard them as dangerous pirates driven off by Spanish valor. The effect of that temper is that the Americans, in order to dictate peace, must carry the war into Spain itself, a very serious and difficult piece of business. So serious is it that the general impression in Europe is that it will not be attempted, that the threat is mere "bluff," and that if Admiral Camara, who is going with a wretchedly equipped squadron "to the Philippines," returns from Port Said to Cadiz the idea will be abandoned. We do not think so.

The specialty of American threatening is that, loud and boastful as it may be, it is usually followed by quiet but decided action. When an American swaggers with a revolver somebody is apt to get killed. The Americans begin to see that the loss of her colonies will relieve rather than depress Spain, they are tired of expeditions which settle nothing, and in their light-hearted yet resolute way they are making up their minds to final measures of coercion. To execute them they must send a powerful fleet into the Mediterranean, must seize the Canaries as a half-way depot, must obtain a coaling station in the Balearic Isles, or in Spain itself, and must run a grave risk of so exciting opinions both in France and Italy as to produce if not intervention, at least menaces of it. This will be an entirely new position for America, and indeed for Europe, which, if American guns destroy Barcelona or American ships blockade Cadiz, will feel as if a new power had arisen, as it were, out of the depths of the sea, to upset all ancient combinations. There will be fury among the ruling men of the Continent, for if America can threaten Barcelona, she can menace Marseilles, or Trieste, or Cuxhaven; and this fury will be the more important because of the extremely complicated situation in the Philippines, where, unless both parties keep their heads and their tempers, there will be shots exchanged between American and German ships.

The Kaiser's "Strict Neutrality."

The German Government declares that it is strictly neutral at Manila; but the German Emperor stands on all such questions above the German Government, and it is self-evident that he has not sent his brother and his whole Far Eastern Squadron to Manila without some project of importance in his head. Either he thinks it possible to obtain the islands when peace is made as a colony for Germany or he thirsts for a coaling station, or he is waiting to take advantage of any of those "happy chances" which, as Napoleon III. said, occur in war time. It is certain that his plan is a large one, and has been seriously considered, for the German Emperor, though a man of rapid resolves and showy speeches, is a statesman, and must be quite aware that, apart from the certainty that America will resist any interference, even by a coalition, with the disposal of her conquests, there is danger in the mere presence of a fighting squadron in a harbor where a bombardment is threatened or going on. Both sides may misunderstand the position of the "strictly neutral" fleet, the weaker thirsting to commit everybody, so that he may benefit by the confusion, the stronger irritated at having to provide for a contingency which he did not anticipate. Admiral Dewey, for example, cannot venture to exhaust or nearly exhaust his supply of shells in bombarding Manila, with the Germans looking on. When the bombardment begins, with German officers in Cavite, and German marines in Manila, and German cruisers in the harbor, and a German Prince among them all, Admiral Dewey will have a most delicate part to play, and, playing a delicate part while the shells are screaming and sailors dying and the reputation of a new navy at stake is not so easy.

Already the Spanish Captain General is said to have issued a proclamation pledging the Germans—of course, without authority—to prevent a bombardment; and there is a further danger not yet mentioned in the telegrams. Señor Aguinaldo, the trusted insurgent leader, doubtless knows who the Germans are and their great position in Europe; but it is probable that the drilled Tagals in the insurgent army do not, and quite conceivable that they may not distinguish between Spanish soldiers and German marines. As they are allies of the Americans, a rush on their part upon those marines would be an incident of the kind which Admirals do not like. Altogether we do not wonder that Mr. McKinley is "anxious," that Americans study the telegrams from Manila more carefully than those from Santiago, and that even well-informed Spaniards in Madrid think that Germany may, possibly without her own consent, be turned into an ally. It is most probable, we should say, that with Prince Henry on the spot—though not in command—and with both Admirals acting under the strictest instructions, all these risks may be averted; but with America fighting Spaniards in the Philippines and in Cuba and threatening to invade Spain itself, and a German fleet "protecting German interests" in Manila, while an American Admiral bombards that city, and with the spectre of revolution in Spain itself standing silent but expectant behind it all, the area of the war and of its consequences is widening fast.

Scanty Evidence of Our Public Opinion

One thing is very curious, indeed, in all this matter, and that is the scanty evidence of American opinion which reaches Europe. What do all those quiet millions of working freeholders and industrious citizens who live away from newspaper correspondents think about the progress of the war? Are they aware that their country stands at the parting of the ways; that her external policy must be radically modified, that she is engaged in a war which may so develop that it will occupy years, create a National debt, and leave the United States with a powerful army and the second fleet in the world? Do they think of peace, or have they made up their minds that there shall be no peace until Spain begs for it and surrenders her colonies as a measure of conciliation? Above all, have they thought of the possibility of the war extending, and of what, in that case, they will order their Government to do? So far as Europe knows, there is no answer to these questions. A little is known—very little—of what the American Government thinks, a little more can be gathered from the votes of Congress, and a little more still from the press of the seaboard cities; but of the real opinion of that vast silent democracy, always producing, always storing up power, nothing whatever is revealed. Observers can but guess from the evidence afforded by national character, and by the history of the great war of 1860-64, and so guessing, they arrive at this conclusion.

The Americans will go on fighting with ever-increasing energy and volume of sacrifice until they win, and are able to dictate terms of peace to their antagonist, which again will be terms proportioned to the duration of the war. They will repel all interference, whatever suffering or loss such a repulse may involve, and they will in future insist on a great fleet and the skeleton of a powerful army being regarded as part of the National machinery, no more to be neglected or abolished than the lighthouses or the offices for paying the interest on the debt. They will be very reluctant to be involved in future wars; they will pay attention for the future to diplomacy, probably creating a diplomatic service, and they will regard alliances as useful, though cumbrous and costly, forms of insurance. That is to say, they will adopt as regards the external world precisely the attitude which centuries of experience have forced upon the "effete" nations of Europe. Whether they will be the happier for so great a change we do not know, but we do know that they will be much the wiser. Their present difficulties, which may soon be serious, are all traceable to want of experience—that is, to the absence of powerful rivals on their own continent, the absence of jealousies directed against themselves, and the absence of burdensome armaments, all things on which they have hitherto privately and publicly, without ceasing, congratulated themselves and their institutions.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nine Lots on Thirty-sixth Street Bought for Improvement—The Hotel Grenoble at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Hendricks estate to M. W. Bradley nine lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth Street, beginning 275 feet west of Tenth Avenue. Mr. Bradley will improve the plot by the erection of tenements, with stores.

Jacob Jung has bought from Solomon Davidson the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-third Street, 16.1 by 102.2, and from John W. Wallace the adjoining lot on Eighty-third Street, 25.6 by 102.2. The buyer will remove the old structures at present on the plot and improve it with an apartment house, with stores.

The sale of the Hotel Grenoble under foreclosure proceedings yesterday caused little interest, and the plaintiff in the action, John H. Browning, was the buyer on a bid of $62,000 over another mortgage for $275,000, making a total, with accrued interest, of $339,577. It is generally admitted that this figure is far below a conservative estimate of the value of the property. It was the Olympia Theatre sale over again, however, and a bit of additional proof that high-valued properties under foreclosure, particularly those of only special utility, such as hotels and theatres, are practically at the mercy of the plaintiff. The Grenoble is a seven-story structure, and occupies a plot 100.5 by 78 at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to J. H. Manne, for $40,000, the two five-story brick flats 241 and 243 East Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Amelia Schmidt, for $7,100, the three-story brick-front frame tenement 143 Stanton Street, 23 by 50.

Strong & Ireland sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Solomon Weil, for $9,704, the three-story brick dwelling 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place, running through to 142 to 150 Worth Street, begins Mission Place, west side, 41.5 feet north of Park Street, runs north 66.9 to Worth Street by northwest, 116.5 by southwest 51.1 by southwest 31 by southeast 81 by south 24.3 by east 82.5, five-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $173,857.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 518 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 273 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $1,729.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 36.9 by 96; Ole Olesen of 330 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; G. W. Spitzer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Avenue A, for a three-story and basement brick factory, 135 by 100; the Hammond Typewriter Company of 403 East Sixty-second Street, owner; J. M. Bancroft of 403 East Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $37,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85; Frank Clark of 1,574 Madison Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $18,000.

Tier Avenue, north side, 200 feet west of North Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 50 by 34; John J. McDonough of 319 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; William F. Stekel, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Fortieth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; R. F. Bisby of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Murray & Hill of 621 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owners; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 7 East Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick and frame clubhouse; Young Women's Christian Association, premises, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $500.

Silver Street, northwest corner of Main Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and a one-story frame shed; Lewis Olsen, premises, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $2,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 189.9 ft to 188th St x100; Mary Wallace to Margaret Wagner, one-half part, exchange and	1
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 152d St, 20x74.11; Benjamin G. Westcott to John P. Duffy	10,000
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 152d St, 20x74.11; John P. Duffy to Henry B. Stein	10,000
CHERRY ST, 88, n s, 16.9x100x16.8x100; John C. Acheson, trustee, to Thomas E. Summers	6,200
COLUMBUS AV, 633, e s, 25x75; Simon Sichel to Frank W. Merriam	15,500
DECATUR AV, e s, 105.10 ft n of Scott Av, 25x112.6; Jeremiah Dixon to Margaret McGrath	600
HELEN ST, n e corner of Morrisania Av, 25x203.3; 106th St, or Ella St, s e corner of Morrisania Av, 25@133.5, (conveys one-half part of avenue;) Julia Valentine to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.	1
INTERVALE AV, e s, 119.3 ft n of Home St, 24.10x64x27.8x52.11; Ernst Holz to Gertrude C. T. Holz	1
LOT 73, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward B. Teichman	380
LOT 395, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ivar L. Peterson	1
LOT 366, Block K, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Annie Boyle	1
LOTS 416 and 417, Block N, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Edward Bargagiola	1
LOTS 340 and 341, Block I, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Rose Fischel	1
LOTS 370 and 371, Block —, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Mary C. Burns	1
MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Sophie Hoeberman to Sophie Rothschild	10
MELROSE AV, s e corner of 163d St, 20x75.1x20x75.6; William Hubert to John Ryan	Exchange
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of Buckhout St, 25x126.6; Anna H. Bedford to Emil Heller	1,250
PELHAM AV, s e corner of Fulton Av, 25.5x112.6x25x107.8; Michael J. Broderick to Mary A. Broderick	5,000
RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbia St, 45.8x55.10x45.8x55.8; Moses N. Tobisch to Simme Tobish	Gift
RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Columbia St, 45.8x55.10x45.8x55.8; Sender Feldmark to Moses N. Tobish	1
SHERIFF ST, 93, w s, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Leopold Brand	23,000
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 180.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 50x100; John L. Thomas to Charles Knauf	1,600
TREMONT AV, s s, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Charles W. Kuhns, one-half part	1
UNION AV, w s, 343 ft n of 152d St, 20x100; Miriam Birkenfeld to Bertha Schmuck	1
UNION AV, 701, w s, 20x100; Bertha Schmuck to John Gloeckner	1
WOOSTER ST, 201 and part of 203, w s, 149.5 ft n of Bleecker St, 36.9x100; Adolph M. Bendheim to Ole H. Olsen	100
1ST AV, 2,127, 25x75; Gilbert M. Spier to Leon Cohen	$10,100
1ST AV, 2,127, 25x75; Leon Cohen to Concetta Marrone	10,500
3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.9x99.6x84.6x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Elias Feldman	22,500
9TH AV, w s, 20.5 ft s of 43d St, 20x62; Henry Clifford, executor, to George Kammer	18,000
6TH ST, n e s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 75x90.9; the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to the German Evangelical Church of St. Mark	8,000
18TH ST, 56, s s, 135 ft w of Broadway, 25x98.8x26x89; William F. Scott, assignee, to Edna V. Minor	100
81ST ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Frederick Hildebrandt to Linneaus J. Hunter	2,000
74TH ST, s s, 482 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; S. L. H. Ward to Gustav H. Schwab, executor	25,000
79TH ST, 156 East, 20x102.2; Morris Jacobs to Gustave Solomon	28,000
80TH ST, 129 West, 21x102.3; Susan W. Studwell to Ella M. Sanger	1
81ST ST, 213 West, 37.7x102.2; William W. Skiddy to Stephen W. Jones	1
85TH ST, 36 West, 16x102.2; Robert Wallace to Peter Wagner, one-half part	Exchange and 1
96TH ST, 29 West, 18x100.11; Robert Wallace to Peter Wagner, one-half part	Exchange and 1
96TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 98x100.8; Peter Wagner to Robert Wallace, one-half part	Exchange and 1
103D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100.11; Henry B. Stein to Benjamin G. Westcott	10,000
106TH ST, 215 West, 33.4x100.11; Robert Wallace to Peter Wagner one half part	Exchange and 1
109TH ST, 107 East, 37.6x100.11; Arnold Adler to Diedrich Pulle	20,000
126TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 18x99.11; Anna L. Sprague and others to Thomas O'Reilly	1
131ST ST, n s, 190 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11; George A. Ackerman, executor, to Elizabeth G. Rothschild	1
145TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John Gloeckner and wife to Bertha Schmuck	10
149TH ST, s s, 97.11 ft e of Bergen Av, a strip between 554 and 556 East 149th St; Albert Rothermel to John J. Barry	1
151ST ST, s s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x118.5; Alois Gruschka and wife to Simon Schmitt and wife	1
156TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x96.10x20.3x99.4; Charles Schneider to Bruno Daumann	100
162D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Bruno Daumann to Louise P. Schneider	100

Recorded Leases.

KLEIN, Gottlieb, to Karl F. Geisert; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 111th St, store, &c., 5 years	$900—$1,200
McGUIRE, Mary A., to John Moran; 119 and 119½ Bowery, 2 years 10 months and 15 days, repairs	1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGEN, Edward, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 467 and 468, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years	470
BRAND, Leopold, to Jacob H. Westheimer; 91 Sheriff St, installments	3,700
DAUMANN, Bruno and Annie, to Louise P. Schneider; s s of 156th St, 180 ft e of Prospect Av, installments	1,600
FELDMAN, Elias, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 173d St, 1 year	14,700
FELDMAN, Elias, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 173d St, secures advances	28,300
FORSTER, Frederick P., to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, &c.; e s of 8th Av, 20.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years	18,000
FOSTER, Celine, to Emily S. Dow; 132 East 24th St, 2 years	2,000
GRAHAM, Thomas F., to George W. Moore; Lot 59, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, 1 year	400
GREENOUGH, Emma F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 West 45th St, 1 year	10,000
GREY, Andrew, to Albert W. J. Petrie; w s of Valentine Av, 374.5 ft s of 180th St, 3 years	1,000
HASSARD, Robert H., to Jacob S. and Simon F. Bleyer; e s of Cauldwell Av, 150 ft n of 156th St, 3 years	1,150
HASSARD, Robert, to Jacob S. and Simon F. Bleyer; w s of Cauldwell Av, 325 ft s of 156th St	2,350
HEUSES, Lizzie, to Thomas Scott; Lots 360 and 361, map of property of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham, 1 year	89
HOFFMAN, Albert, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 78 Greene St, leasehold, demand	600
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Charles W. Eoff; w s of Bergen Av, 75 ft n of Rose St, old line, 3 years	11,000
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Bergen Av, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 3 years	11,000
KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; w s of Bergen Av, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 2 months	2,500
KUHN, Charles W., to Leonard Hangen; s s of Tremont Av, 150 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years	1,500
LEVY, Eugenie, to Jacob Weil; e s of Amsterdam Av, 129.7 ft s of 151st St, 5 years	4,000
LEVY, Abraham, and Dora Goldstein to Leon Tuchmann; 250 Monroe St; also s s of Monroe St, 275.11 ft w of Jackson St, demand	5,000
LUHRS, George H., to Columban J. Kelly; w s of Southern Boulevard, 125 ft n of Home St, 3 years	3,500
MARRONE, Concetta, to American Brewing Company; 2,127 1st Av, 2 years	1,500
McCART, Eleanor, to Rebecca T. Mathews; 276 1st Av, 2 years	1,000
McINTYRE, Thomas, and another, executors, &c., to Robert W. Courtney; n s of 171st St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years	2,000
McLEAN, Daniel, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 277, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	150
MERRIAM, Frank W., and others to Simon Sichel; 633 Columbus Av, 2 years	6,500
MONAGHAN, Andrew, and John Lynam to Mary McGuire; Lots 565 and 566, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years	1,000
MOORE, John A., to Irving Savings Institution, 517 West 26th St, 1 year	5,000
MORAN, John, to William L. Flanagan as managing director; 119 and 119½ Bowery, leasehold, demand	3,000
MORRONE, Concetta, to Robert W. Taller, as trustee; 2,127 1st Av, 3 years	7,350
MUELLER, George W., to Edith L. Anderson; s e s of 3d Av, 175 ft n e of Grove St, leasehold, 3 years	4,000
MULLER, Ernest, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 335 and 336, Block of amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	600
OLSEN, Ole H., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 201 and part of 203 Wooster St, 1 year	21,250
O'GRADY, Mary and Cornelius, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of Home St and Tinton Av, 1 year	1,200
PARKER, Willie H., to Frank W. Gordon and another; Lot 145, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	785
SANGUINETTE, Caroline J., to Henry L. Sanguinetti; s s of 148th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years	2,000
SCHMEIDLER, Theresa, to Frances Gosling; 928 Madison Av, 3 years	10,000
SCHMITT, Simon and Isabella, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 151st St, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year	2,000
SCHMUCK, Bertha and Herman, to Charles Handte; n s of 145th St, 373.7 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years	2,000
SEHRING, Kate, to David Mayer Brewing Company; n w corner of Railroad Av and Washington St, demand	1,200
SIMON, Pauline, to Pauline Jacobs; 80 Hester St, 1 year	1,000
THAYER, Francis A., to Daniel E. Seybel; s w corner of road or public drive and King's Bridge Road, or Broadway, 3 years	1,000
TRAPNELL, Joseph, Jr., to Sarah Blauvelt; e s of Ryer Av, 407.4 ft n of Burnside Av, one-third year	1,000
TROW, William M. and Josephine G, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 407, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years	284
WEBER, Adolph and Eva E., to George Ehret; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 1 year	2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLUTE, Andrew M., trustee, to Mary Mayer, (two mortgages)	$9,089
CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Mary E. Simmons	600
CORSA, James I., to Thomas Isherwood	4,600
GWYNNE, Elizabeth W., to Thomas Isherwood	1,000
KISSEL, Gustav E., and another, executors, to Gesine Kirsten	10,300
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Anna C. Lathrop, executrix	7,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Annie E. S. Parker	15,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Susan T. Baldwin	2,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances Gosling	6,000
TRIBELHORN, Ernest, to Arlington C. Hall	1,000

Lis Pendens.

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; George M. Miller, as trustees, &c., against Adele I. Humphreys and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

WEST END AV, w s, 43.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x100; Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee, against Charles Mendel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

27TH ST, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.2x98.9x22.6x98.9; Matilda E. Goodwin against Frank I. Ferrell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Brewster.

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Isaac A. Hopper and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

134TH ST, 30 West; Adolph Attman against Violetta A. Calkin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100; Louis Stern against Thomas Taylor, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Strasbourger.

159TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs w 50x n 199.10 to 160th St x e 25x s 99.11x e 25x s 99.11 to beginning; George W. Bond, Jr., against John P. Ellis and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. S. Phillips.

Mechanics' Liens.

MORNINGSIDE AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25x100; 106th St, n w corner of Central Park West, 25.11x100; 133d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; 134th St, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36x99.11x19.2x99.11; Mott Av, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; 7th Av, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Isaac Osserman against Maria L. de Faria, owner; Thomas O'Connell, contractor	584
7TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 25x100; H. B. Coho & Co. against Alphonse Hogenauer, owner; Manhattan Steam Heating Company, contractor	38
66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; George Mackenzie against James B. Baird, owner and contractor	47

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Franklin vs. Minertzhagen.
2—Silva vs. Whitman.
3—McCormick vs. Murphy.
4—Van Beuren vs. Wotherspoon.
5—Post vs. Nadeau.
6—G. W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
7—Gioe vs. Gioe.
8—In re Hurry.
9—People ex rel. Consumers' Brewing Co. vs. Fromme.
10—Hasnack vs. Hasnack.
11—Dram vs. Ettenbell.
12—Enright vs. Franklin Pub. Co.
13—Miller vs. Fuchs.
14—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
15—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Coler.
16—Wilmek vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
17—In re Dollinger.
18—Walther vs. Engel.
19—City of N. Y. vs. Randolph.
20—Kammerer vs. Gilbert.
21—Henry vs. Salisbury.
22—Milbury vs. Hertzberg.
23—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
24—Kolel America, &c., vs. Ellach.
25—Bechtille vs. Man. Ry. Co.
26—In re Henderson.
27—Plasterstein vs. Hoes.
28—Haag vs. Mathesen.
29—People ex rel. Dittmar vs. Co. Clerk of N. Y.
30—Clark vs. Grennig.
31—Timpson vs. Mass. Ben. Life Assn.
32—Itzkowitz vs. Itzkowitz.
33—Field vs. O'Connor.
34—Kalman vs. De Boer.
35—Quin vs. Gold & St. Tel. Co.
36—Levi vs. Kuhn.
37—Spencer vs. Spencer.
38—McBride vs. James.
39—In re Arkell.
40—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Polley.
41—Schwenn vs. Schwenn.
42—Palmer vs. Cram.
43—Downs vs. Foley.
44—Teeter vs. Faulkner.
45—Levine vs. Levine.
46—Murphy vs. Conrad.
47—Raps vs. Eisenberg.
48—Halpert vs. Halpert.
49—Weil vs. Brandenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

George H. Towner.
At 10:30 A. M.
Juan Sala y Reyne.
Ann A. Smith.
Thomas G. Rigney.
At 2 P. M.
Ophelia P. Henderson,
Paul L. Theband.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Thursday, July 14.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Samuel Tatarsky.
2—Charles A. Elias,
George M. Smith,
Charles S. Northrup.
3—Frederick Maidt.
4—Vincenzo Miele.
5—Susan McWilliams.
6—Peter Kelly.
7—William Harris.
Pleadings.
1—James H. Reilly.
2—Morris J. Dalton.
3—Patrick Connors.
4—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—Patrick McCarthy.
2—Sophie Palmer,
Nellie Marvin.
3—William W. Howell.
4—E. William Wagner.
5—Edward G. Sipperly.
6—Richard E. Voraner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Ten Eyck vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Co.—John F. O'Ryan. Rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation vs. Carpenter—James T. Malone. Alexander vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.—Charles J. Hardy. McDonald vs. O'Neill—Christian G. Moritz. Matter of Fell—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Dady vs. City of New York—Charles Donohue.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Etta Eisenstein vs. Isaac Rosenthal—Eugene Cohn. George H. Buckbee vs. Barney Isaacs—Robert McGill. Charles A. Pratt vs. National Smoke Consumer Co.—John J. Vause.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Stephen L. Shortland, Martin Van Beuren Ruland, Anthony McNeely, Mary A. McNeely, Joseph Haggerty, Alona L. Carhart, Madalena Adelmann, Mary Haggerty, Mary Le Whiting, Margaret Thompson, Amos C. Thompson, Henry J. Sharman, George Smith, Mary Cook, Annie M. Phillips, John Mocklie, Mary F. Hegerty, Joseph Carson, Bridget Merrigan, and Ellen McCormick, and others. The administration of Joseph Carney. The estates of M. Howell Topping and William H. Nafis, (July 25.) The will of John Edmondson.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Henry Johnson and James Crosby.

A LOST CHILD FOUND.

Little Sarah Hickey Had Run Away from Her Grandmother to Visit Her Uncle.

Little Miss Sarah Hickey, seven years old, of 222 East Ninety-ninth Street, who in Central Park Monday afternoon vanished, seemingly into thin air beneath her grandmother's eyes, and for whom the entire police force afterward vainly searched, was found yesterday afternoon. She had "just gone upon a visit," as she herself explained.

The child had been taken by her grandmother Monday afternoon for an airing in the Park. She played around in sight of her guardian for awhile. Then suddenly she disappeared. The grandmother, after searching for several hours, assisted by passers-by, went home and reported the matter to her son, James Hickey, Sarah's father. Mr. Hickey, accompanied by his wife, immediately went to the Park. Renewed efforts to find the little girl were instituted. The Park policemen lent their aid, and scoured the big reservation from one end to the other, without result. In the meanwhile a general alarm was sent in to Headquarters, and all policemen were notified to look out for little Miss Hickey. At 3 o'clock the father and mother went home, sure that their daughter had fallen into the lake and been drowned.

While all this excitement was going on, Miss Sarah was playing the part of a petted guest in the home of her uncle, James P. Lawler, 251 West Sixty-eighth Street. She had suddenly decided to make him a call, and in a moment when her grandmother's eyes were not upon her dashed away through the undergrowth and made her way out into the street. There she met and stopped a gentleman and coolly asked him to escort her to her home, 251 West Sixty-eighth Street. He did so, and left her at the stoop. She walked inside, rapped at her uncle's door, and when Mrs. Lawler opened it, anticipated all questioning by announcing that her mother had sent her over to spend the night, and would herself be over to see them the next day. So they welcomed her, and took her in, all unconscious of the stir her disappearance from the Park was making.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. Lawler heard something of the "mysterious case," and immediately communicated with Mr. Hickey. That gentleman was dumfounded. How Sarah knew her uncle's address is something neither he nor his wife can explain, and it was difficult for him to credit the fact of her being there as true. He, however, lost no time in getting hold of his daughter again. The child absolutely declined to say why she left home, and how she learned her uncle's address.

DIED AMONG HIS PAINTINGS.

Luke Mulroy, a Lover of Art, Suddenly Stricken with Hemorrhage.

Luke Mulroy, well known among art dealers of this city, was taken with a hemorrhage yesterday morning in his apartments, 238 East Eighty-sixth Street, and, surrounded by the treasures of art which he loved so well, died before medical aid could be summoned. His wife was away at the time of his death, and he was alone in his apartments.

At 9 o'clock Philip Cayo, an iceman, knocked at the basement door, and Mr. Mulroy answered the summons. He stared at Cayo for an instant, and then staggered forward, blood gushing from his mouth. The iceman, horror-stricken, ran screaming into the street. His cries attracted the janitor of the building, who at once hurried to Mr. Mulroy's apartments.

An ambulance was called, and Dr. A. D. Meyer of 231 East Eighty-sixth Street was hastily summoned. But it was too late, death having resulted in a few minutes. Mrs. Mulroy, who was at her Summer home, Grove House, Mattituck, L. I., was immediately sent for. She arrived in the city last evening, and was prostrated by the sad news.

Mr. Mulroy's art collection, to which he was devotedly attached, occupied practically the entire ground floor of the apartment house in which he lived. The collection included some superb paintings by old German and Italian masters, marble statuary, and bric-a-brac. But one room was given up to the necessities of life. Even in the kitchen there was a marked display of canvas and general works of art. It is estimated that the collection is worth at least $75,000.

Mr. Mulroy was about fifty-two years of age, and was born in Ireland.

LINDBLOM IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

President of Chicago Civil Service Commission No Longer Insolvent.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Robert Lindblom today began business anew and is no longer an insolvent. In the County Court this afternoon Judge Carter, at the request of a majority of the creditors of the President of the Civil Service Commission, ratified the account of the Royal Trust Company, the assignee, and gave his assent to the discontinuance of the insolvency proceedings before him. The assignee was instructed to return to Mr. Lindblom the sum of $100,260.22 and any other assets that might be in its possession, that he might begin at once to transact business as he had before his failure two months ago.

California Populists in Convention.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 12.—The Populist State Convention met here to-day and was organized by the fusionists. Congressman James G. Maguire, Democrat, probably will be nominated for Governor, the remainder of the ticket being made up of Populists and Silver Republicans. Nominations will be made to-morrow.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 18 teachers. 12 courses. $266 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—The elegant 4-story English Basement House No. 29 East 38th St. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, 59 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A FEW CHOICE LIGHT APARTMENTS.
Rents, $750 to $1,200.
Portsmouth and Hampshire,
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartments of two and four rooms and bath.
Suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife.
Rents, $360 to $600.
All night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1.50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 6th st., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St. 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH
& POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

ATTACKED BY AN ANGRY COW.

Startling Experience of George Stillwell in a Brooklyn Vacant Lot.

Almost in the heart of the consolidated city there was a fierce encounter yesterday between an old man and a cow, in which the cow came off victorious. Tales like this usually come from country villages, but this happened at the corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn. This bucolic neighborhood is a part of the City of New York.

George H. Stillwell, seventy-six years old, of Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue, undertook to cross the city lot bounded by Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets and Third and Fourth Avenues. There were no brownstone fronts in this city lot, but there was a cow tied to a long rope to prevent her from making onslaughts on residents of the city. Mr. Stillwell incorrectly calculated the cow's orbit, and got within range. The cow saw her chance, and bore down on Mr. Stillwell. He attempted to flee, but was not quick enough, and the cow got him down and proceeded to have fun with him. Having no sense of humor, the cow was unable to see how paradoxical such a performance in the heart of a great city was. Some one who was able to see the violence done to the fitness of things came to Mr. Stillwell's assistance, and drove the cow away with a club.

He was pretty severely bruised and shaken up, and an ambulance was summoned. Dr. Lang of the Norwegian Hospital, who responded, found that one of Mr. Stillwell's ribs was broken. He was taken home.

Charity Organization Society Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 toward the support of a widow and four children, the eldest thirteen years old. The mother is now an invalid, but does what she can, and has long been known favorably to the society. Any money for this case sent to the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged. The society also acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal for funds to provide nourishing food for a widow with four children: "C. L. E.," "B. T. J.," "W.," and "W. M. R.," $10 each; "A. M. S.," Annie O. Brooks, and "S. C. L.," $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3; "Mr. T. A. K." and "A. M. F.," $2 each; "A. B. C." and "E. A. B.," $1 each. As $36 is still needed for this case, the appeal is renewed.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and
LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT. T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

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Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
CONGRESS HALL
OPENS JUNE 18. Accommodates 1,000 guests.
POPULAR PRICES.
300 Rooms . . . . $3 per day
300 Rooms . . $3.50 and $4 per day
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL
Open from June 14 to Oct. 1.
GAGE & PERRY, PROPRIETORS.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

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AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors. Write to
H. A. & W. F. BAND, Saratoga Springs, New York.

SARATOGA.
THE WINDSOR HOTEL.
30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
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LONG BEACH HOTEL
The Inn and Cottages
Finest Beach and Bathing near New York. Forty-five minutes from New York. Express trains and unexcelled Railroad service.
LIBERAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, NO. 23 A, LONG BEACH.
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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

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GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H. Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Now open, under new management. Special inducements to young men.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
CAPACITY, 1,200.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Now open.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,
Kaaterskill, New York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.
For Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL
AND SCARBORO
Now open—Season of 1898.
GEO. A. R. KELSEY, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$20,000.00 WILL SECURE CONTROLLING INterest in an established corporation, capitalized at $50,000.00, paying over ten per cent. on investment. No agents. Address COMPANY, Box 108, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Will give three days' work per week in exchange for board in the country; where there is salt water bathing preferred. S. E. M., 320 West 35th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged light colored woman as housekeeper in apartment for two or more gentlemen; good cook and laundress. Winnefred, care Evans, 126 West 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; age, 35; thoroughly competent; good references; disengaged on account of family going abroad; moderate wages; willing to go anywhere. P. R., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—Swiss; 28; good references as butler; or take charge of bachelor apartment; neat, clean; good worker. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly competent; not afraid of work; best city references; temperate habits. M. F., 137 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the business; best references. J. O. S., 842 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.
Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREE'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John B. Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 608 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 103; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 55 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-law8wWAS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.
je8-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Levelling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898.
je22-law5wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States; Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Hirschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898.
je22-law5wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 18, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE S. KORN and MAX S. KORN, plaintiffs, against ALBINA B. FRIEDLINE and JOSEPHINE KORN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

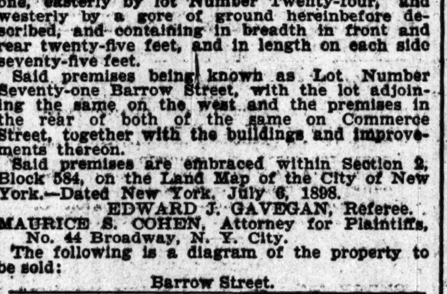
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street; northerly by Lot Number Twenty-one; easterly by Lot Number Twenty-five, and westerly by Lot Number Twenty-six, and containing in front, on Commerce Street, fourteen feet and ten inches, and in the rear ten feet and eleven inches, on the easterly side seventy-five feet, and on the westerly side seventy-five feet and two inches.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward (now the Ninth Ward) of the City of New York, which is known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of the late Elbert Rosevelt as Number Twenty-five, and is bounded southerly, in front, by Commerce Street, northerly, in the rear, by Lot Number Twenty-one, easterly by lot Number Twenty-four, and westerly by a gore of ground hereinbefore described, and containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side seventy-five feet.

Said premises being known as Lot Number Seventy-one Barrow Street, with the lot adjoining the same on the west and the premises in the rear of both of the same on Commerce Street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Said premises are embraced within Section 2, Block 584, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.
EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 44 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Fourteen Thousand and Sixty-nine 99-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty-one 85-100 Dollars, with interest from 5th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage lien bearing date 4 January, 1893, of $36,000, held by the N. Y. Savings Bank, the amount of which, with interest at 4½% accrued from March 2, 1898, will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.—Dated New York, July 6, 1898.
EDWARD J. GAVEGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—County of Queens.—MALCOLM GRAHAM, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN DILLON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1898, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the office of the County Clerk of the County of Queens, in the late Village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land, situate in the Village of Whitestone, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of land formerly owned by George Irving, on the shore of the East River, at high-water mark, and running thence south 66 degrees 8 minutes west, 860 12-100 feet, to land of Edwin Post, deceased; thence south 20 degrees 25 minutes east, along said Post's land 100 feet; thence north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, parallel with said Irving's land, 299 62-100 feet, to the easterly line of First Place; thence southerly along said easterly line 20 41-100 feet; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes east, 225 feet to the westerly line of Second Place; thence northerly, along said westerly line 72 37-100 feet; thence again north 66 degrees 8 minutes east, 349 09-100 feet; thence north 38 degrees 29 minutes, east 23 50-100 feet, to high-water mark on the East River, at a point 100 feet southeasterly from the place of beginning, and thence north 49 degrees 55 minutes west, along said high-water mark, 100 feet to the place of beginning.

Also the land in First and Second Places adjoining said premises, and all the land under water adjacent to said high-water mark, and all wharfage rights and privileges appertaining and belonging thereto. Subject, nevertheless, to the right of way mentioned in an agreement dated July 10th, 1847, and recorded in Liber 72 of Deeds on Page 205.

Also that other certain plot of land adjoining the northerly line of the above-described premises, which, upon a certain map entitled, "Map of property at Whitestone, Queens County, New York, belonging to the heirs of John D. Locke, deceased, 1885," made by G. A. Roullier, C. E., and filed in Queens County Clerk's Office, July 18th, 1885, is designated as Lots numbered one, two, three, and four, in plot numbered ten. Also the land in 25th Street in front of said plot.—Dated 13th June, 1898.
JAMES STIKEMAN, Referee.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy13-3aw3wWaSasu

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
je22-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-law6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-law6mW

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City.
je15-law6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my25-law6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed.
je8-law6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City.
jy6-law6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m9-law6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my25-law6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
je29-law6mW

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Spry, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George F. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the Tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je15-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City.
je1-law7wW

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City.
je15-law6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, [illegible] in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh23-law6mW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.......9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.
On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 5:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Patria, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM	Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Kensington.......July 13	Friesland.........July 27
Noordland.......July 20	Southwark.........Aug. 3
*Chester.........July 23	Westernland......Aug. 10

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, July 13, Noon	Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon	Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon	Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon	Cymric, Aug. 30.......

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards according to steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS	July 16
MANITOBA	July 23
MINNEWASKA	July 30
MOHAWK	Aug. 6
MOBILE	Aug. 13

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon	Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon	Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat. July 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, July 16, 2 PM	Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM	Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon	Campania, Aug. 20, 3 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria..........July 16	Alexandra.........July 30
Boadicea.........July 23	Winifreda..........Aug. 6

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

GAELIC, via Honolulu	July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu	Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
SUMMER SCHEDULE.
All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:30 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 9:35 A. M., 3:55 P. M.
From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:30, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 "Congressional Lim.," (all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:35, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 137 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:30, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30, A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45 (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,323 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45; Niagara Falls 5:23, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati; due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.
B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.
1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.
C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.
6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford; arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ALDERMEN YET OBSTINATE

The Brooklyn Members Again Succeed in Defeating the Bond Resolution.

SAME OLD ARGUMENTS USED

Alderman Okie Declared the Proposition of the Opposition Ridiculous—Returned to Finance Committee for Report.

After a long war of words at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Brooklyn members of that body succeeded again in preventing the sanction of the $23,000,000 bond issue. The Brooklyn members have opposed the issue for four weeks on the ground that from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 of the money raised from the bonds should go to their borough for improvements.

Alderman Goodman brought the matter up by moving that the resolution to indorse the bond issue be again referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report. An amendment was offered by Alderman Kenny of Brooklyn to the effect that the committee be instructed to wait on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to learn whether an appropriation of a part of the bond money could be secured for Brooklyn improvements. This brought Alderman Glick (Tammany) to his feet to protest. It would be useless, he said, to send the matter back to the Finance Committee. The bonds were to pay for debts already contracted and which would be paid no matter whether the bonds were sanctioned or not.

Alderman Velton, a Brooklyn Republican, said: "We are only asking what is fair. Just let the Finance Committee try to get this appropriation for us and that is all we will ask. That will satisfy us."

"These bonds," said Alderman Okie, the recently seated Citizens' Union candidate, "are to pay the honest debts of the city, and that the payment of these debts should be made contingent on whether Brooklyn gets $5,000,000 or $8,000,000 for improvements, is ridiculous."

The motion and the amendment were then put to vote and lost.

This defeat aroused Alderman Stewart of Brooklyn to speak his mind in emphatic terms. He said it was an outrage. He hoped the Brooklyn members would fight until they got fair play, which was all they wanted.

Alderman Kennefick then moved that the original resolution be adopted. Nearly all the Brooklyn Aldermen got up one by one to protest. Alderman Kenney said that, to illustrate what a good friend of labor he was, he would say that he had once been out on strike one entire year. He was a Knight of Labor himself, but Brooklyn laboring men whom he represented were out of work, as well as those of Manhattan. The vote was then called for.

Alderman Ackerman, a Republican of Brooklyn, explained his vote by saying that, although he had always been in favor of the bond issue, he found in the matter before the board a strong feeling of sectional selfishness. He must vote no.

"There are none so blind," said Alderman Glick, "as those who will not see. We are here to represent after our districts the city at large in the largest sense."

"Why should Tammany be so obstinate?" asked Alderman Goodman. "They have voted as a unit against a conciliatory measure that would have brought the Brooklyn members to vote for the bond issue next week."

Alderman McInnes said he would go back to his "little borough," where there was more intelligence to the square inch than there was to the square mile in Manhattan.

"There is nobody so blind," said Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn, shaking his finger at Alderman Glick, "as he who cannot see."

He went on to say that the man who would not give the Brooklyn men a chance to get what was due them must be the blindest man in the country.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 38 to 16.

On motion of Alderman Glick, the bond matter was sent back to the Finance Committee for a further report, although the motion to that effect had been lost earlier in the session.

Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy sent to the board an answer to the board's request as to the legality of the laying of tracks by the Nassau Railway Company across a sidewalk at South Eighth Street and Wythe Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, by saying that the company had got a permit from the Highways Commissioners. Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn said that he didn't think the answer was anything more than an evasion of the question. He said that Commissioner of Highways Keating had told him, when he asked for a permit to allow another railway to cross a sidewalk, that the Municipal Assembly had the sole power to do these things. If that was true, the tracks of the Nassau were illegally laid and should be torn up. The subject was referred to the Railroad Committee for an investigation.

NO SEAT, NO FARE ORDINANCE.

Council Receives a Resolution Providing Penalties for Violations—Protests Against Pushcarts and "Extras."

A resolution to compel all railroad companies operating within the City of New York to provide a seat for every passenger carried was introduced in the Council yesterday by Councilman Christman. The resolution was referred to the Law Committee, which will give a hearing upon it on a date not yet fixed.

The members of the Council have received a good many letters complaining that during the hot weather the open cars have been so crowded that on every line in the city passengers were obliged to stand in front of those fortunate enough to get seats. The resolution provides that the companies shall display a sign whenever a car is filled, and it fixes a penalty of $25 whenever any more passengers are taken on than can be seated. Provision is made for the appointment of Inspectors to enforce the ordinance. It is also provided that when a passenger boards a car without being notified that it is filled, and cannot get a seat, he need not pay his fare until a seat is furnished him.

Councilman Christman said that women had complained to him that passengers whose clothes were unclean had annoyed them by standing in front of them in the cars.

President Guggenheimer presented a petition, signed by brokers and representatives of banks and trust companies in Wall Street, asking the Municipal Assembly to pass an ordinance to keep pushcart men out of that street. The petition says the street is so often incumbered by pushcarts men and peddlers that business is delayed and pedestrians suffer great annoyance.

The petition also protests against the newsboys who call "extras" through the street. The petition is signed by F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and about twenty-five others.

MR. COLER'S STATEMENT.

Presents It to the Old Charter Commission on the Debt Question.

Controller Coler has presented to the men who were members of the Greater New York Charter Commission, a statement giving his reasons for holding that the charter should be amended so as to exclude from the debt of the City of New York the debts of all counties included in consolidation outside the County of New York.

The Controller said yesterday that if the Legislature did not grant the relief he desired the only way out of the difficulty would be to increase assessed valuations fully $300,000,000 next year to get within the debt limit, and provide for necessary improvements.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Gov. Black today received from Controller Coler of New York City a communication asking him to suggest to the Legislature the enacting of a law which would relieve New York City from $22,000,000 of the bonded indebtedness of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties which existed at the time of the creation of the consolidated city. Mr. Coler believes that this debt was unconstitutionally placed on the City of New York. It is not likely that the Governor will take any action in the matter.

Long Island City Teachers Paid.

Peter Demarest, Principal of the Long Island City High School, who accepted the assigned claims of many teachers for arrears of salary and brought suit against the city to recover the money, received a check for $29,000 from the city authorities yesterday and at once paid the teachers the amount due them.

A PARROT PARTS OLD FRIENDS.

Vigorous Epithets Hurled by the Bird from Spence's Window Estranged Fitzgerald.

Augustus Spence and Thomas Fitzgerald are veterans of the civil war, residents of Flatbush, and until recently were close friends. They are now estranged to such a degree that a Police Magistrate has been asked to intervene, and all because of a parrot—a profane and blasphemous parrot. Mr. Spence has asked Magistrate Steers to issue a summons to compel Mr. Fitzgerald to appear in court and explain why he uttered threats against Spence.

About a month ago, it appears, Fitzgerald was passing his old comrade's house, at 66 Grant Street, when a strident and belligerent voice addressed him, from within the portals in the following words:

"You're a liar, Tom! You're a liar!"

Unable to believe his ears, Fitzgerald paused and gazed aghast at the house. The reflection on his veracity again issued forth, in a cracked, defiant tone, accompanied by still more obnoxious language. Fitzgerald thought he recognized the voice of Spence. Bowed with grief at this severance of lifelong relations, he returned home, and when Spence next met him on the street it was to receive a glacial stare.

The frigidity of Fitzgerald's glare in turn annoyed Spence. He is fitting up a restaurant in Grant Street, and one day as he stood by the door Fitzgerald approached, his hair bristling and his eyes flashing defiance. As he passed Spence, Fitzgerald turned and yelled, in what seemed to Spence a highly personal way:

"Coffee and sinkers, two off the griddle, draw one, a pair of white wings, sunny side up!"

Spence intends that his restaurant shall be of the highest quality, and it irritated and grived him to have false impressions conveyed to the listening public of Grant Street. He approached Fitzgerald, the latter alleges, and intimated that the vigor of 1861 had not yet departed from his strong right arm. Fitzgerald, according to Spence, announced that he proposed to "cut his heart out." Then Spence applied for the summons.

When Fitzgerald was asked about the heart-cutting observation credited to him, he replied soothingly: "He misunderstood me. I didn't mean it that way. You know we both fought in the war, and I wanted him to understand that by ringing up some fond recollections I would break his heart. Don't you see?"

LEGAL NOTES.

SISTERS ALIENATE HUSBAND'S AFFECTIONS.—A verdict for $1,750 damages, secured by Elizabeth Wilson against Mary Coulter and Margaret Brockway, her sisters-in-law, in her suit for the alienation by them of the affections of her husband, William A. Wilson, was recently affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. On Sept. 14, 1894, the plaintiff, then Elizabeth Richardson, spinster, aged forty-three years, and William A. Wilson, bachelor, aged forty-four years, intermarried, at the town of Cambria, N. Y. She then lived on a farm with two brothers and two sisters, and he owned an adjoining farm and worked farms of the defendants, his sisters, who were widows. The husband on Saturday, the day following the marriage, returned to his home, where Mrs. Coulter resided. She upbraided him with much severity for his conduct. On the same day Mrs. Brockway talked with him severely about it. On Sunday afternoon, when his wife went to his home to seek him, she was refused admission by both the sisters, although her husband was in the house at the time. While she was there bells were rung, tin pans pounded, and tin horns blown, and this was kept up until she returned to her home and was repeated every night for a week. The husband remained concealed until the following Monday, when he went to Lockport with one of his sisters, where he conveyed his farm to both sisters without consideration. Then he was provided with money and sent to a Western State, where he has since remained. The Appellate Division held, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the evidence was quite sufficient to present the question to the jury whether the sisters had induced Wilson to separate from his wife.

⁂

HEEDLESSNESS OF PASSENGER.—Edwin S. Piper, in a suit brought in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for damages for personal injuries received by him in January, 1892, while a passenger upon one of its trains, was awarded judgment in his favor, which two years later was affirmed by the late General Term. The Court of Appeals recently ordered a reversal and a new trial. While in a vestibule car on a train from Albany to New York, Mr. Piper, after being awakened by a porter about 6 o'clock in the morning, started, partly dressed, toward the men's closet. He reached for the handle of the closet door, opened it, stepped, as he supposed, into the closet, and immediately fell off the car upon the track, where he was picked up, suffering from a fractured leg. He had opened the vestibule door by mistake. Judge Gray, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, held that if a passenger has the right to assume that the rule requiring the vestibule doors of a moving sleeping car to be bolted, has been observed, it does not follow that he has a right to grope about in the dark without fear of consequences, and that whether in so doing he acted as a prudent man was for the jury to say. If in undertaking to go into the closet during a momentary darkness, he proceeded without hesitation and by mistake opened the vestibule door instead of the closet door, and without noticing the difference between the actual and the supposed situation, walked off the moving train and was injured, he was guilty of contributory negligence, as a matter of law.

⁂

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Massachusetts National Life Association on Feb. 14, 1896, issued a policy of insurance on the life of Frederick Vetter, on an application copied into and forming part of the policy, providing "that if the necessary payments be made to keep said policy in force, it shall, in the event of my death, be incontestable for the sum payable thereunder, except as therein set forth." In a suit by Sophia E. Vetter, as administratrix, to recover upon the policy, a verdict was awarded her for $1,068 by direction of the Court. The Fourth Appellate Division, which heard the exceptions in the first instance, has denied defendant's motion for a new trial and affirmed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the company could not, after the death of the insured, disclaim liability upon the ground that the insured made false representations in his application in respect to former applications made by him for insurance on his life.

THE HAMMERSTEINS FINED.

Former Music Hall Owner and His Wife Punished for Contempt.

Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which he imposed a fine of $100 jointly upon Oscar and Malvina Hammerstein, whom he adjudges guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey an order of the court in connection with the Olympia Theatre. The contempt consisted in the Hammersteins having forced their way into the playhouse in defiance of the orders of A. Freedman, who was acting as receiver for the property, pending foreclosure proceedings. About a month ago Justice Russell decided that the receiver had the right of possession of the property.

The referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the foreclosure proceedings for the sale of Olympia yesterday reported that the amount of the purchase was $950,000, and that after all expenses connected with the sale had been paid there would be a deficiency against Hammerstein of $10,903.

Appraisers' New Decisions.

The Board of Classification of United States General Appraisers sustained several claims of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. in decisions handed down yesterday. Insertings and silk galloons were decided to be assessable at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 302, act of 1894. Busks, side stays, or steels, of which leather was the component material of chief value, were held to be dutiable at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 353, act of 1894. Goods invoiced as carmen, made chiefly of cotton, were held to be dutiable at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 264 of the same act.

"Wild fire" isn't more dangerous to life than a cold. To subdue it quickly, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MARTHA PLACE SENTENCED

The Brooklyn Murderess to be Executed in the Week Beginning Aug. 29.

TAKEN AT ONCE TO SING SING

The Indifference of the Woman Has Entirely Disappeared—She Trembled as She Faced Judge Hurd to Receive Her Sentence.

Martha Place, convicted of the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Mildred Place, was yesterday sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Monday, Aug. 29. She entered the Kings County Court wearing the same black dress which she has worn at every appearance in court. The indifferent, rather cynical look which was on her face throughout the trial had entirely disappeared. She was pale, and wept as she entered the room. She trembled as she faced Judge Hurd, and seemed for the first time to realize the position in which her crime had placed her.

Assistant District Attorney Elder moved for sentence. To the usual questions asked by Chief Clerk Van Doren Mrs. Place replied in a voice so low that it could hardly be heard. She said that she was born in New Jersey, was forty-four years old, was married, lived in Brooklyn, could read and write, had never been convicted of any crime before, and was a Presbyterian. She was asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her. She made no reply, but her lawyer, Robert Van Iderstine, replied in the negative.

"Mrs. Place," said Judge Hurd, "the law fixes the punishment you must endure for murder in the first degree. The sentence of the Court is that within ten days the Sheriff of the county deliver you to the agent or Warden of Sing Sing, and that some time during the week beginning Monday, Aug. 29, 1898, you be put to death in the mode and manner prescribed by law."

The prisoner was sent at once by Sheriff Creamer to the Grand Central Station. She was accompanied by the jail matron, Fannie Handy; the city missionary, Miss Meury; Warden Bergen, and Deputy Sheriff Wilson.

Mr. Van Iderstine afterward said that he intended to apply for a new trial, and would carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

SING SING, N. Y., July 12.—Mrs. Martha Place, the condemned murderess from Brooklyn, arrived here on the 12:26 train, and was brought from the railroad station to the prison in a carriage. She was accompanied by Warden Bergen of Raymond Street Jail, Detective Bagnarello, and Miss Meury, the missionary. Matron Handy was also with the party.

Mrs. Place seemed to be deeply affected when she got out of the carriage to enter the prison from which she may never again emerge alive. She held her handkerchief to her eyes and was weeping convulsively. Warden Sage met her at the door and led the way into the office, where Chief Clerk Westlake took charge of Mrs. Place's effects. She turned over some money and articles of jewelry, and the Warden required her to remove all her hairpins and stick pins. She was then taken to the old hospital building and placed in the room on the top floor formerly occupied by Marie Barberi while she was under sentence of death. When Mrs. Place entered this room she broke down and wept in a hysterical manner. The matron and the other persons who had accompanied her from Brooklyn tried to console her, and they did not leave her until she became quieter. She kissed Matron Handy and Miss Meury in an affectionate manner when they took leave of her.

Mrs. Place will be watched day and night by a matron who will constantly be in the room with her, and a male guard will always be stationed outside of the door. Warden Sage has done everything to provide for the comfort of the unfortunate woman while she occupies this room.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Outlook for Active Steps Before September Is Not Regarded as Hopeful.

Negotiations between the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the Manhattan Railway Company are considered by the Commissioners as temporarily discontinued on account of the silence of the Manhattan Railway Company's officers in regard to the ultimatum sent them. This interpretation of the Manhattan Railway Company's attitude was decided upon at a special meeting of the Commissioners at their office in the Home Life Building yesterday afternoon. An animated session of nearly two hours' length was held behind closed doors.

At its conclusion Secretary Lewis L. Delafield said that the only business to be made public was the resolution upon the Manhattan Railway Company's present position. This resolution, he said, had been unanimously adopted, although he intimated that such was not the case until after a prolonged discussion. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the board has received no reply to the letter of June 23, 1898, addressed to the Manhattan Railway Company, the board is forced to the conclusion that the Manhattan Railway Company has refused to continue the negotiations.

Mr. Delafield also intimated that it was optional with the Manhattan Railway Company to reopen negotiations, thus beginning a second series of letters upon the subject of increased facilities and extensions on the "L" road system. He said the board would meet again Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

Charles A. Gardiner of the counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, when informed of the resolution, said that since the departure, June 29, of President George J. Gould of the company for Europe it was true that the company had neither received nor transmitted any communication to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. The future action of the company he declined to discuss. As Robert M. Gallaway, a member of the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, has also left this country for a short time, it is thought no active steps will be taken by the company until September.

HIS ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Darwin J. Meserole of Brooklyn Will Marry Katherine L. Maltby.

The engagement is announced of Darwin J. Meserole, well known in church work in Brooklyn, and Miss Katherine L. Maltby, founder of the Civitas Club. Mr. Meserole was one of the founders of the Get-Together Club of Brooklyn and was active in the executive work of the organization. He has also been in charge of the industrial department of the Brooklyn City Mission, and his devotion to church and charitable work has been so great as to result in serious injury to his health. Rest and travel will bring about his complete recovery.

Miss Maltby is prominent in social and club life in Brooklyn, and as President of the Civitas Club became well known during the last National campaign, when she actively supported William J. Bryan for the Presidency.

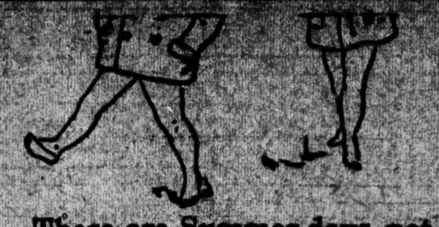
Some years ago Mr. Meserole came into unpleasant notoriety in connection with the death of Theodore Labrig, who was shot in a South Brooklyn flat in a row over a woman named Dovie Comstock, now dead. Mr. Meserole was accused of the murder, but was tried and acquitted. Since that time he has devoted himself almost entirely to religious and charitable work.

The Chandler Case.

When the case of Harriette L. Chandler against Samuel E. Chandler was called in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon neither plaintiff nor defendant appeared. Miss Chandler, who claims her brother illegally detained her in a sanitarium, had a summons issued for him. Magistrate Flammer refused to issue another summons, as he has already issued two, and suggested that the case be presented to Magistrate Deuel to-day. Chandler is said to have been in Milwaukee recently, but is expected here to-day.

The French Benevolent Society.

The French Benevolent Society will give its annual celebration at Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, to-morrow, to commemorate the French National Feast of July 14. The entertainment will consist of a grand fête and a fair for children, with a vaudeville entertainment.



There are Summer days, not to mention evenings, when the heat is "out in the cold," and something besides a featherweight suit is handy.

Medium wight suits, or thinnest of the thin, are equally handy here, equally good, equally guaranteed, whether for man or boy.

So are shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RAISED FROM $5 TO $10.

Several Altered Treasury Notes and Silver Certificates Detected.

Several silver certificates and United States Treasury notes of the issue of 1890, altered from the denomination of five dollars to ten dollars, have found their way to the Sub-Treasury within the past few days. Some were presented by banks and others by individuals. In each case the letter "V" on the bill had been altered to an "X," and the word "Five" had been effaced and the word "Ten" printed in its place. Treasurer Marlor of the Sub-Treasury said that all of these altered notes that he had seen—a dozen or more—looked as though they were the handiwork of the same man. The alterations had been done rather too clumsily to deceive any person accustomed to scrutinize money closely, but some of the bills would pass casual inspection.

A down-town business man called at the Sub-Treasury yesterday with one of these altered bills and wanted to know how much it was worth. He said that he had taken it for ten dollars. Cashier Marlor redeemed it for its original face value of five dollars, explaining that the alteration did not destroy the original value of the bill. The Treasury Department in Washington has been informed that these altered notes are in circulation, and Secret Service agents are supposed to be looking for the person or persons who altered them. The altered Treasury note has a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas, and the altered silver certificate a portrait of Gen. Grant.

JULIEN T. DAVIES, JR., ILL.

Sustains an Operation for Appendicitis at the New York Hospital.

Julien Townsend Davies, Jr., of 38 West Eleventh Street, is now recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, performed on Monday afternoon at the New York Hospital. There is said to be no doubt of his recovery.

Mr. Davies, who is widely known in New York society, is a son of Julien T. Davies, Sr., of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, with which the younger man is also connected. He has twice before suffered from attacks of appendicitis, and when he was found to be suffering a third time from the malady, at Newport, he was brought to this city for a final cure. The operation took place at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, and the patient is now steadily recovering.

Mr. Davies is a cousin of the Countess of Craven, Bradley Martin's daughter. He married Miss Marie Rose de Garmendia. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Turf and Field, and Church Clubs, the Columbia University Alumni Association, the Bar Association, the Musical Arts Society, the Down-Town Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Good Government Club F, and clubs at Megantic and Roanoke. He is a graduate of Columbia of the class of 1891, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

THE SUBURBAN ASSOCIATION.

The North British and Mercantile Resigns—Meeting to be Held.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday no applications for membership were received from outside companies, contrary to the expectation on Monday that John M. Whiton, T. Y. Brown, William F. Penney, and Macy & King would be induced to make a joint application.

After some discussion as to the effect of the metropolitan break upon the good faith of the companies in the suburban field, it was decided to issue a call for a general meeting of the association, to be held on July 26, at which time the members will decide whether any change in rates is essential to the stability of the association.

A member of the committee said last night that there was little point in talking about a reduction in rates to meet the competition of the outside companies when the whole difficulty might be found to lie in the disloyalty of the board companies. It looks very much as if the unusually large amount of capital at present invested in fire insurance, which led to the corrupt practices that wrecked the New York Tariff Association, has been the real obstacle to the adjustment of the suburban troubles.

During the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday Henry E. Bowers, the United States manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, withdrew his signature from the compact of the association. It is not known whether his action was intended to be final.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

One of the New York fire insurance companies is looking for an opportunity to reinsure its business, presumably with the intention of retiring permanently from the fire insurance field.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Underwriters' Club has been called for Friday of this week for the purpose of issuing a call for the first annual meeting and appointing committees on membership, by-laws, and nominations.

A Western paper states that George M. Fisher of Chicago has been offered the position of joint United States manager of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, to succeed the late William Bell. William Wood, joint manager with Mr. Bell, and, since the latter's death, acting sole manager, said yesterday: "For the present there is nothing which can be said, beyond that the rumor is news to me."

The insurance on the wood mantel factory of Kilian Brothers, 157 and 159 West Thirty-second Street, which was damaged by fire on Monday, July 11, was distributed as follows: On Building—Continental, $1,500; Imperial, $2,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Fire Association, $3,000; Caledonian, $2,000; Norwich Union, $1,500; St. Paul, $1,500; British America, $2,000; American of New York, $2,500; Sun of London, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $500. On Stock and Machinery—Lancashire, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,000; Germania, $1,500; Hartford, $2,000; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Palatine, $2,000; German-American, $4,000; New York Underwriters, $2,500; Imperial, $1,000; Caledonian, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, $1,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

A 500-Mile Bicycle Ride.

J. M. Van Kleek of the Empire State Wheelmen started yesterday from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on his 500-mile bicycle ride. The start was made at 2 A. M. The tandem ridden by Schimmel and Williams, the Empire State team, took him to Oakdale in two and a half hours. It collapsed there, and Van Kleek made the return fifty miles unpaced, arriving at Bedford Rest at 8:02 o'clock. Twenty minutes afterward he was taken out on his second century by the Kings County Wheelmen. He had expected to make the fifth century by 2 o'clock this morning.

Judgment Against St. Thomas's.

Robert G. Ingersoll, as attorney for William L. Strong, yesterday entered judgment by default for $15,059.30 against the Directors, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church. The action was brought by Mr. Strong as executor of the will of William I. Peake for $6,000 and interest, alleged to have been lent by Mr. Peake to the church in 1872 for the completion of the St. Thomas Free Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

NINETIETH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1898.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$449,117.27
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	519,355.59
Real Estate	1,742,602.10
Loans on Stocks	120,975.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	277,615.58
Interest due and accrued	57,554.72

BONDS.		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,165,000.00
United States Currency, 1899	6 " "	165,000.00	167,475.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	235,000.00	264,375.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	200,000.00	249,000.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	605,000.00	601,975.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Special Assessment Warrants	6 " "	147,500.00	147,500.00
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	33,283.19	34,281.69
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1995	4 " "	200,000.00	170,000.00
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	118,160.00
N.Y. Cen. & H.R.R.R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1903	7 " "	100,000.00	115,500.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	107,000.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	107,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	104,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	131,500.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	114,500.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	108,000.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S.F., 1906	7 " "	90,000.00	101,250.00
Alb. & Ches. Canal Co. 1st Mtge., 1909	7 " "	85,000.00	89,250.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'y Co. 1st Mtge. Evans. Div., 1920, Trust Certificates	6	57,000.00	54,720.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	67,000.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stpd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	53,500.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	40,000.00
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Lake Shore Col.	3½ " "	40,000.00	36,800.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge, 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	20,750.00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	56,000.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	37,500.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	42,500.00
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co. 1st Mtge., 1915	6 " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

STOCKS.

Shares		Par	Par Value	Market Value
5000 Shares	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	$50 each	250,000.00	425,000.00
5000 "	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	50 "	250,000.00	288,750.00
2500 "	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	250,000.00	625,000.00
2500 "	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250,000.00	425,000.00
2500 "	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	370,625.00
1000 "	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	100,000.00	98,500.00
1000 "	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	135,000.00
1000 "	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	152,000.00
1000 "	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	180,000.00
1000 "	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	250,000.00
1000 "	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	170,000.00
1000 "	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	104,500.00
428 "	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	68,480.00
500 "	Standard Gaslight Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	78,000.00
263 "	Standard Gaslight Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	35,505.00
200 "	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	33,000.00
200 "	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	33,400.00
200 "	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	40,000.00
200 "	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	34,000.00
200 "	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	22,500.00
200 "	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	11,500.00
200 "	Nassau Bank	50 "	10,000.00	14,500.00
400 "	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	22,000.00
100 "	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	35,000.00
100 "	Hanover National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	39,000.00
100 "	National Bank of the Republic.	100 "	10,000.00	15,000.00
200 "	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	14,500.00
200 "	National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	4,750.00
200 "	Holland Trust Company	100 "	20,000.00	16,000.00
200 "	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	45,000.00
100 "	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	22,000.00
50 "	Metropolitan Trust Company	100 "	5,000.00	15,000.00
				$11,405,266.95

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	3,999,202.00
Unpaid Losses	367,120.87
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	170,495.03
Net Surplus	3,868,449.05
	$11,405,266.95

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New York, July 12, 1898.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

THE KORTRIGHT CASE.

At Justice Daly's Suggestion It Is Temporarily Settled.

A private hearing was allowed yesterday by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court in the Kortright habeas corpus proceedings.

Mrs. E. Therese Kortright brought suit against her husband, Gouverneur Kortright, last week, to compel him to produce his seven-year-old daughter, Alice, in court, as the child had been taken away from her by Mr. Kortright and his first wife's sister, Ada Phipps. The matter was at first postponed, but later Justice Daly announced that the case had been disposed of and in a manner satisfactory to those interested.

It was decided, he said, to have the child remain with her aunt, Ada Phipps, for the present. Justice Daly said that there had not been what he would call a hearing of the case, but counsel on both sides had discussed all its aspects and had acted on his suggestion.

Fifty Deaths from Heat.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports that there were 50 cases of fatal sunstroke last week. There were 96 deaths by violence, with a total of deaths in the city of 1,014. For the corresponding week last year there were 966 deaths.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

The Case of Barbara E. George of Brooklyn Poisoned by Poison Ivy.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Barbara E. George against the Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mrs. George visited the cemetery to place flowers on a grave, and was poisoned by poison ivy. She sued the corporation for damages, and recovered a verdict for $3,500. The corporation appealed, and the Appellate Division has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial.

The court was divided, Justices Woodward and Hatch being in favor of affirming the judgment, while Justices Goodrich, Bartlett and Cullen were for reversal. The opinion for reversal was by Justice Bartlett.

A Case of Smallpox.

Philip S. Farmer, twenty-eight years old, of 2,137 Seventh Avenue, was removed to the Riverside Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from smallpox. He came to this city from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Sunday. The man's family and the other nine families in the house have been vaccinated by order of the Board of Health, and Inspectors of that department have taken precautions to prevent other cases.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Women's Separate Skirts.

There's hardly a day but some new bargain crops up in that great Suit room. Reckoning day is soon at hand, and buyers have got to hustle things, so our Suit man takes

250 Separate Skirts

Of Pique, made with flounce and double row of pique above, and marks them $1.98

Each skirt is perfectly made and is worth $3.00.

We deliver all purchases except bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Mat. Saturday! Only Thea. Open! Ad. 50c. Only B'way Roof.
InTHEATRE To-mrw Nt! Last Wk of Re-engagement! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL!
On Roof To-Ngt! 4th Great Week! RICE'S Summer Ngts!
Nxt wk—New Xtrvgnza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c
MUSIC HALL—Last week—COOK'S TOUR.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth'a.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c. 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
New Cooling System. Papinta. War Pictures.

LENOX LYCEUM BANDA ROSSA

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN
Lottie Gilson, James Thornton, Others.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
St. Louis vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine. Take any Coney Island route. Concert by Lander.

FIVE DONKEYS POISONED.

They Were Pets in Central Park, and a Former Attendant Is Accused of the Crime.

Five of the pet donkeys in Central Park have been poisoned, it is alleged, by a discharged employe out of sheer spite, and many little boys and girls are well-nigh disconsolate as a result. Only one donkey, Dandy, is left, and he, poor creature, wears a most woe-begone look. Of the five dead donkeys, several had been in the Park for twenty years or more, and had carried upon their backs many hundreds of children.

Among the attendants who looked after the donkeys and held the children who rode upon them was Robert Enis, a fifteen-year-old boy, who had been employed by John Lucas, the owner of the donkeys, about a year ago. Enis, it is said, became lazy and negligent, as well as surly and impertinent to the customers. Accordingly, about seven weeks ago he was discharged. At the time of his discharge he boldly declared, according to the statement of Richard Holmes, who acts as Superintendent of the donkey boys, that he would get square with Mr. Lucas, and would poison the donkeys.

Nothing was thought of the matter at the time, as no one believed for an instant that Enis would really carry out his threat. On Saturday, July 2, the donkey Jack took sick. He was usually the first donkey to trot out of the stable when it was opened in the morning, but on that day he would not go out, and acted as if he had no strength. He remained in the stable all day. The next day another donkey took sick, and in the course of a few days three others were taken down, all showing the same symptoms. They gradually became worse, going into convulsions, after which death resulted.

When the animals died in such agony Mr. Lucas reported the case to the police, and Capt. England assigned Detectives McGinty and Savage to work up the case. The detectives examined two of Mr. Lucas's donkey boys, who told them of Enis's threats to get even with Mr. Lucas and poison the donkeys. An autopsy was held on the carcass of one of the donkeys, and the veterinary surgeon found the liver and stomach in a highly inflamed condition, and said that the animal must have died from the effects of some strong poison, which he thought was arsenic. He will make a chemical analysis of the parts.

Enis was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Simms, and was taken to Yorkville Police Court. He was confronted with the affidavits of the two boys who had given information to the detectives and with the veterinary surgeon's statement, but he stoutly denied having poisoned the donkeys. The Magistrate held him in $1,000 for examination, and remanded him to the care of the Gerry society.

Inasmuch as the donkeys were great pets with everybody, and were constantly being given cakes, peanuts, and fruit, it would have been an easy matter to put poison into the tidbits.

According to the statement of Mr. Holmes the remaining donkey misses the others very much. "He will look this way and that way, and then call them; and when no answer comes he will hang his head and look so sorrowful that it would almost make you cry to see him."

A Free Concert for Working Women.

The weekly concert for the vacation circles of the Young Women's Christian Association was held at the headquarters, 7 East Fifteenth Street, on Monday evening. Those that took part were Miss H. B. Judd, organist; Miss C. H. Buek, contralto; Mrs. Grace Hurd, reader, and George Fleming, baritone. On next Monday night an exhibition of Edison's moving pictures will be given. The entertainments are free to all women who support themselves.

Will Discuss the Negro's Welfare.

The second annual Hampton Summer Conference will be held at Hampton Institute, Va., July 20 to 22. The subjects for discussion will relate to the improvement of the negro race in matters of education, home getting and home training, farming, trades, business habits, health, temperance, and religion. A large number of the leading men and women of the race have signified their intention of being present.